GRAMMAR SCHOOL
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HORACE.

EPODES AND CARMEN SECULARE

WHITE'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS

THE

EPODES AND CARMEN SECULARE

OF

HORACE

WITH A VOCABULARY

AND

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE HORATIAN METRES &c.

BY

JOHN T. WHITE, D.D. OXON.

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PREFACE.

FOR some long time past it has been widely felt that a reduction in the cost of *Classical Works* used in schools generally, and more especially in those intended for boys of the middle classes, is at once desirable and not difficult of accomplishment. For the most part only portions of authors are read in the earlier stages of education, and a pupil is taken from one work to another in each successive half-year or term; so that a book needlessly large and proportionably expensive is laid aside after a short and but partial use.

In order, therefore, to meet what is certainly a want, Portions of the *Classical Writers* usually read in Schools are now being issued under the title of GRAMMAR SCHOOL TEXTS; while, at the request of various Masters, it has been determined to add to the series some portions of the *Greek Testament.*

Each TEXT is provided with a VOCABULARY of the words occurring in it. In every instance—with the exception of Eutropius and Æsop—the origin of a word, when known, is stated at the commencement of the article treating of it, if connected with

another Latin, or Greek word; at the end of it, if derived from any other source. Further still, the primary or etymological meaning is always given, within inverted commas, in Roman type, and so much also of each word's history as is needful to bring down its chain of meanings to the especial force, or forces, attaching to it in the particular "Text." In the Vocabularies, however, to Eutropius and Æsop—which are essentially books for beginners—the origin is given of those words alone which are formed from other Latin or Greek words respectively.

Moreover, as an acquaintance with the principles of GRAMMAR, as well as with ETYMOLOGY, is necessary to the understanding of a language, such points of construction as seem to require elucidation are concisely explained under the proper articles, or a reference is simply made to that rule in the *Public Schools Latin Primer*, or in *Parry's Elementary Greek Grammar*, which meets the particular difficulty. It occasionally happens, however, that more information is needed than can be gathered from the above-named works. When such is the case, whatever is requisite is supplied, in substance, from *Jelf's Greek Grammar*, *Winer's Grammar of New Testament Greek*, or the *Latin Grammars of Zumpt and Madvig*.

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SOME ACCOUNT OF THE

METRES AND VERSES

OCCURRING IN THE

EPODES AND CARMEN SECULARE OF HORACE.

METRE (μέτρον, "measure") denotes sometimes a definite order of verses; sometimes a combination of two feet (διποδία), as in the case of the iambus, trochee (and anapæst); and sometimes a single foot, as in the case of the dactyl and also of all feet having four syllables.

The term "Metre," as such, is here used in the first of the foregoing meanings. The other two meanings, however, attach to the following terms derived in part from the Greek word μέτρον; viz. *monomĕter*, *dimĕter*, *trimĕter*, *tetramĕter*, *pentamĕter*, *hexamĕter*, i.e. "of one metre, of two metres," etc.

Metres consisting of two or more kinds of verse in a recurring order are called *Strophic* (στροφῐκός, "pertaining to a στροφή, or the turning" of the Chorus on the stage, and hence, "the strain sung" during such turning). When two verses alternate, the metre is called Distĭchon (δίστῐχον, "of two rows *or* verses"); when four, Tetrastĭchon (τετράστιχον, "of four rows *or* verses").

METRES.

I. *First Iambic Metre:*—formed by the continuous use of the Iambic Senarius in a series. Epode 17.

II. *Second Iambic Metre:*—an Iambic Senarius and an Iambic dimeter, alternately. Epodes 1–10.

III. *Second Archilochian Metre:*—an Iambic Senarius, and an Archilochian line consisting of an Alcmanic verse + an Iambic dimeter, alternately. Epode 11.

IV. *Third Archilochian Metre:*—a Dactylic hexameter, and an Archilochian line consisting of an Iambic dimeter + an Alcmanic verse, alternately. Epode 13.

V. *First Pythiambic Metre:*—a Dactylic hexameter and an Iambic dimeter, alternately. Epodes 14, 15.

VI. *Second Pythiambic Metre:*—a Dactylic hexameter and an Iambic dimeter, alternately. Epode 16.

VII. *Sapphic Metre* or *Strophē:*—three Sapphic hendecasyllables and an Adonius. Carm. Sec.

VERSES.

Verses are either simple or compound. A simple verse is one consisting of feet of the same kind or their legitimate representatives. A compound verse is one in which a verse of one kind is subjoined to a verse of a different kind, this latter being termed the "Base" (βάσις, in the meaning of "a foundation").

A verse written in διποδία (except the Anapæstic), or in feet of four syllables, and complete in itself, having nothing wanting and nothing over, is called *acatalectic* (ἀκαταληκτῐκός, "not leaving off"). One that is short of a single syllable is termed *catalectic* (καταληκτῐκός, "leaving off"); of two syllables, *brachycatalectic* (βραχυκαταληκτῐκός, "leaving off short"); of three syllables—*in other words* having one syllable only beyond the preceding measure—*hypercatalectic* (ὑπερκαταληκτῐκός, "*leaving off* excessively").

N. B. Cæsura (*cæsūra*, "a cutting"; hence "a pause *or* division" in a verse) is the interruption of the rhythm of a li[illegible] by the [illegible]

of a word occurring in the course of a foot, and is here marked by an asterisk (*). *Incision* (*incisio*, in the force of "division, a cutting asunder") is the termination of a foot simultaneously with the close of a word, and is here indicated by two perpendicular lines ||. A *Base* is distinguished by the figure + being placed after its last syllable.

SIMPLE VERSES.

N.B. The last syllable of a verse is considered common, and hence is not marked in the following examples.

1. An *Adonius* or *Adonic Verse*:—a Dactylic dimeter, of which the first foot must be a dactyl, the second a spondee or trochee:

tēmpŏrĕ || săcro.
lēgĕ măr|ĭtā.

2. An *Iambic Senarius*:—an Iambic trimeter acatalecticus with Cæsura at the fifth or seventh half foot: the first is called penthemimeral, the latter hephthemimeral Cæsūra. Each kind is at times found in the same verse. In the second, fourth, and sixth feet of the Senarius an iambus is required; and in the uneven feet a spondee is admissible, and, as resolutions of the spondee, a dactyl or anapæst. In any of the first five feet a tribrach may be used instead of an iambus:

dēfīx|ă cœl|ō dē|vŏcā|rĕ sīd|ĕra.
părā|tŭs ēx|pĭā|rĕ seū || pŏpōsc|ĕris.
sūpplēx || ĕt ōr|ō rēg|nă pēr || Prŏsērp|ĭnæ.
Cānĭdĭ|ă pārc|ĕ vōc|ĭbŭs || tāndēm || săcris.
ālĭtĭ|bŭs āt|quĕ cănĭ|bŭs hŏmĭ|cīdam Hēc|tŏra.
păvĭdūm|quĕ lĕpŏr|em ĕt ād|vĕnam || lăquĕō || grŭem.

3. An *Iambic Dimeter*:—four Iambic feet, of which the first and third may be a spondee; the second must be an iambus, and the fourth either an iambus or two short syllables. Cæsūra is not observed in the Iambic dimeter, though it frequently occurs:

Aūstēr || mĕmēn|tō flūct|ĭbus.
ĕt āgn|ă Tēmp|ēstāt|ĭbus.

4. An *Alcmanic Verse* (so called from the poet Alcman) :—a Dactylic trimeter catalecticus in dissyllabum; only pure dactyls are admissible. In the Epodes it is not found alone, but only in connection with an Iambic dimeter:

scrībĕrĕ || vērsĭcŭl|os.
fābŭlă || quāntă fŭ|i.

N.B. The rules for Hexameter verse are too well known to require notice.

COMPOUND VERSES.

1. VERSE with an IAMBIC BASE.

Third Archilochian Verse:—an Iambic dimeter and an Alcmanic verse:

Nĭvēs|quĕ dē|dūcūnt || Jŏvēm + nūnc mărĕ || nūnc sĭlŭ|æ
Lēvā|rĕ dī|rīs pēct|ŏră + sōllĭcĭ|tūdĭnĭ|bus.

2. VERSE with an ALCMANIC BASE.

Second Archilochian Verse:—an Alcmanic verse and an Iambic dimeter:

scrībĕrĕ || vērsĭcŭl|ōs + ămōr|ĕ pēr|cūssūm || grăvī.
ārgŭĭt || ēt lătĕr|ē + pĕtī|tŭs ī|mō spīr|ĭtūs.

3. VERSE with a TROCHAIC BASE.

Sapphic hendecasyllable (line of eleven syllables) :—a trochaic monometer, of which the second foot is always a spondee, as base; followed by a dactyl and two trochees. Cæsura properly takes place at the first syllable of the dactyl.

*lūcĭ|dūm cœl + ī * dĕcŭs | ō cŏl|ēndi.*
*lītŭs || Ētrūsc + ūm * tĕnŭ|ērĕ || tūrmæ.*

N.B. In the Carmen Seculare there are found deviations from the regular formation of the Sapphic hendecasyllable:

lĕnĭs || Īlī + thȳĭă tŭ|ērĕ \\ mātres.
sīdĕr|ūm rēg + īnă bĭ|cōrnĭs \\ aūdi.

Q. HORATII FLACCI
EPODON
LIBER

I.

IBIS Liburnis inter alta navium,
  Amice, propugnacula,
Paratus omne Cæsaris periculum
  Subire, Mæcenas, tuo.
Quid nos? quibus te vita si superstite
  Jucunda, si contrà, gravis.
Utrumne jussi persequemur otium,
  Non dulce, ni tecum simul,
An hunc laborem mente laturi, decet
  Quā ferre non molles viros?
Feremus; et te vel per Alpium juga,
  Inhospitalem et Caucasum,
Vel Occidentis usque ad ultimum sinum,
  Forti sequemur pectore.
Roges, tuum labore quid juvem meo,
  Imbellis ac firmus parum?

Comes minore sum futurus in metu,
  Qui major absentes habet ;
Ut assidens implumibus pullis avis
  Serpentium allapsūs timet
Magis relictis, non, ut adsit, auxilî
  Latura plus præsentibus.
Libenter hoc et omne militabitur
  Bellum in tuæ spem gratiæ,
Non ut juvencis illigata pluribus
  Aratra nitantur mea,
Pecusve Calabris ante sidus fervidum
  Lucana mutet pascuis,
Neque ut superni villa candens Tusculi
  Circæa tangat mœnia.
Satìs supèrque me benignitas tua
  Ditavit : haud paravero,
Quod aut avarus ut Chremes terrā premam,
  Discinctus aut perdam nepos.

II.

"BEATUS ille, qui procul negotiis,
  Ut prisca gens mortalium,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
  Solutus omni fenore,
Neque excitatur classico miles truci,
  Neque horret iratum mare,
Forumque vitat et superba civium
  Potentiorum limina.
Ergo aut adultā vitium propagine
  Altas maritat populos,

Aut in reductā valle mugientium
  Prospectat errantes greges ;
Inutilesque falce ramos amputans
  Feliciores inserit ;
Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris ;
  Aut tondet infirmas oves ;
Vel quum decorum mitibus pomis caput
  Auctumnus agris extulit,
Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pira,
  Certantem et ūvam purpuræ,
Quā muneretur te, Priape, et te, pater
  Silvane, tutor finium !
Libet jacere modò sub antiquā ilice,
  Modò in tenaci gramine.
Labuntur altis interim ripis aquæ,
  Queruntur in silvis aves,
Fontesque lymphis obstrepunt manantibus,
  Somnos quod invitet leves.
At quum tonantis annus hibernus Jovis
  Imbres nivesque comparat,
Aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multā cane
  Apros in obstantes plagas,
Aut amite levi rara tendit retia,
  Turdis edacibus dolos,
Pavidumque leporem et advenam laqueo gruem
  Jucunda captat præmia.
Quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet,
  Hæc inter obliviscitur?
Quòd si pudica mulier in partem juvet
  Domum atque dulces liberos,

Sabina qualis aut perusta solibus
Pernicis uxor Apuli,
Sacrum vetustis exstruat lignis focum
Lassi sub adventum viri,
Claudensque textis cratibus lætum pecus
Distenta siccet ubera ;
Et horna dulci vina promens dolio,
Dapes inemptas apparet :
Non me Lucrina juverint conchylia
Magisve rhombus aut scari,
Si quos Eois intonata fluctibus
Hiems ad hoc vertat mare ;
Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum,
Non attagen Ionicus
Jucundior, quàm lecta de pinguissimis
Oliva ramis arborum,
Aut herba lapathi prata amantis, et gravi
Malvæ salubres corpori,
Vel agna festis cæsa Terminalibus,
Vel hædus ereptus lupo.
Has inter epulas ut juvat pastas oves
Videre properantes domum,
Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves
Collo trahentes languido,
Positosque vernas, ditis examen domūs,
Circum renidentes lares."
Hæc ubi loquutus fenerator Alfius,
Jam jam futurus rusticus,
Omnem redegit Idibus pecuniam,
Quærit Kalendis ponere.

III.

PARENTIS olim si quis impiā manu
Senile guttur fregerit,
Edit cicutis allium nocentius.
O dura messorum ilia!
Quid hoc veneni sævit in præcordiis?
Num viperinus his cruor
Incoctus herbis me fefellit? an malas
Canidia tractavit dapes?
Ut Argonautas præter omnes candidum
Medea mirata est ducem,
Ignota tauris illigaturum juga
Perunxit hoc Iasonem;
Hoc delibutis ulta donis pellicem
Serpente fugit alite.
Nec tantus unquam siderum insedit vapor
Siticulosæ Apuliæ,
Nec munus humeris efficacis Herculis
Inarsit æstuosius.
At, si quid unquam tale concupiveris,
Jocose Mæcenas, precor,
Manum puella suavio opponat tuo,
Extremā et in spondā cubet.

IV.

LUPIS et agnis quanta sortitò obtigit,
Tecum mihi discordia est,
Ibericis peruste funibus latus
Et crura durā compede.

Licet superbus ambules pecuniā,
  Fortuna non mutat genus.
Videsne, Sacram metiente te viam
  Cum bis trium ulnarum togā,
Ut ora vertat huc et huc euntium
  Liberrima indignatio?
"Sectus flagellis hic triumviralibus
  Præconis ad fastidium
Arat Falerni mille fundi jugera
  Et Appiam mannis terit,
Sedilibusque magnus in primis eques,
  Othone contempto, sedet!
Quid attinet tot ora navium gravi
  Rostrata duci pondere
Contra latrones atque servilem manum,
  Hoc, hoc tribuno militum?"

V.

"At, o Deorum quidquid in cœlo regit
  Terras et humanum genus,
Quid iste fert tumultus? aut quid omnium
  Vultūs in unum me truces?
Per liberos te, si vocata partubus
  Lucina veris affuit,
Per hoc inane purpuræ decus precor,
  Per improbaturum hæc Jovem,
Quid ut noverca me intueris aut uti
  Petita ferro belua?"
Ut hæc trementi questus ore constitit
  Insignibus raptis puer,

Impube corpus, quale posset impia
  Mollire Thracum pectora,
Canidia brevibus implicata viperis
  Crines et incomptum caput,
Jubet sepulchris caprificos erutas,
  Jubet cupressūs funebres,
Et uncta turpis ova ranæ sanguine,
  Plumamque nocturnæ strigis,
Herbasque, quas Iolcus atque Iberia
  Mittit venenorum ferax,
Et ossa ab ore rapta jejunæ canis
  Flammis aduri Colchicis.
At expedita Sagana per totam domum
  Spargens Avernales aquas
Horret capillis, ut marinus asperis
  Echinus aut currens aper.
Abacta nullā Veia conscientiā,
  Ligonibus duris humum
Exhauriebat ingemens laboribus,
  Quò posset infossus puer
Longo die bis terque mutatæ dapis
  Inemori spectaculo,
Quum promineret ore, quantùm exstant aquā
  Suspensa mento corpora;
Exsucta uti medulla et aridum jecur
  Amoris esset poculum,
Interminato quum semel fixæ cibo
  Intabuissent pupulæ.
Non defuisse masculæ libidinis
  Ariminensem Foliam

Et otiosa credidit Neapolis
  Et omne vicinum oppidum,
Quæ sidera excantata voce Thessalā
  Lunamque cœlo deripit.
Hìc irresectum sæva dente livido
  Canidia rodens pollicem :—
Quid dixit aut quid tacuit ? "O rebus meis
  Non infideles arbitræ,
Nox et Diana, quæ silentium regis,
  Arcana quum fiunt sacra,
Nunc nunc adeste, nunc in hostiles domos
  Iram atque numen vertite !
Formidolosis dum latent silvis feræ
  Dulci sopore languidæ,
Senem, quod omnes rideant, adulterum
  Latrent Suburanæ canes
Nardo perunctum, quale non perfectius
  Meæ laborârint manūs.—
Quid accidit ? Cur dira barbaræ minùs
  Venena Medeæ valent ?
Quibus superbam fugit ulta pellicem,
  Magni Creontis filiam,
Quum palla, tabo munus imbutum, novam
  Incendio nuptam abstulit.
Atqui nec herba nec latens in asperis
  Radix fefellit me locis.
Indormit unctis omnium cubilibus
  Oblivione pellicum.
Ah ah ! solutus ambulat veneficæ
  Scientioris carmine.

Non usitatis, Vare, potionibus,
O multa fleturum caput,
Ad me recurres, nec vocata mens tua
Marsis redibit vocibus.
Majus parabo, majus infundam tibi
Fastidienti poculum,
Priùsque cœlum sidet inferius mari,
Tellure porrectā supèr,
Quàm non amore sic meo flagres uti
Bitumen atris ignibus."—
Sub hæc puer jam non ut antè mollibus
Lenire verbis impias,
Sed dubius unde rumperet silentium
Misit Thyesteas preces:
"Venena magnum fas nefasque non valent
Convertere humanam vicem;
Diris agam vos; dira detestatio
Nullā expiatur victimā.
Quin, ubi perire jussus exspiravero,
Nocturnus occurram furor
Petamque vultūs umbra curvis unguibus,
Quæ vis Deorum est Manium,
Et inquietis assidens præcordiis
Pavore somnos auferam.
Vos turba vicatim hinc et hinc saxis petens
Contundet obscenas anūs.
Pòst insepulta membra different lupi
Et Esquilinæ alites;
Neque hoc parentes, heu mihi superstites,
Effugerit spectaculum."

VI.

QUID immerentes hospites vexas canis
Ignavus adversum lupos?
Quin hùc inanes, si potes, vertis minas,
Et me remorsurum petis.
Nam qualis aut Molossus aut fulvus Lacon,
Amica vis pastoribus,
Agam per altas aure sublatā nives,
Quæcunque præcedet fera:
Tu, quum timendā voce complêsti nemus,
Projectum odoraris cibum.
Cave, cave: namque in malos asperrimus
Parata tollo cornua,
Qualis Lycambæ spretus infido gener,
Aut acer hostis Bupalo.
An, si quis atro dente me petiverit,
Inultus ut flebo puer?

VII.

QUÒ, quò scelesti ruitis? aut cur dexteris
Aptantur enses conditi?
Parumne campis atque Neptuno super
Fusum est Latini sanguinis?
Non, ut superbas invidæ Carthaginis
Romanus arces ureret,
Intactus aut Britannus ut descenderet
Sacrā catenatus viā,
Sed ut secundum vota Parthorum suā
Urbs hæc periret dexterā.

Neque hic lupis mos nec fuit leonibus
Unquam nisi in dispar feris.
Furorne cæcus, an rapit vis acrior?
An culpa? Responsum date!—
Tacent, et albus ora pallor inficit,
Mentesque perculsæ stupent.
Sic est: acerba fata Romanos agunt
Scelusque fraternæ necis,
Ut immerentis fluxit in terram Remi
Sacer nepotibus cruor.

VIII.

. . . .

IX.

QUANDO repôstum Cæcubum ad festas dapes
Victore lætus Cæsare
Tecum sub altā, sic Jovi gratum, domo,
Beate Mæcenas, bibam,
Sonante mixtum tibiis carmen lyrā,
Hac Dorium, illis barbarum?
Ut nuper, actus quum freto Neptunius
Dux fugit ustis navibus,
Minatus Urbi vincla, quæ detraxerat
Servis amicus perfidis.
Romanus, eheu, posteri negabitis,
Emancipatus feminæ,
Fert vallum et arma miles, et spadonibus
Servire rugosis potest;

Interque signa turpe militaria
Sol adspicit conopium.
At hoc frementes, verterunt bis mille equos,
Galli, canentes Cæsarem,
Hostiliumque navium portu latent
Puppes sinistrorsum citæ.
Io Triumphe, tu moraris aureos
Currūs et intactas boves?
Io Triumphe, nec Jugurthino parem
Bello reportâsti ducem,
Neque Africanum, cui super Carthaginem
Virtus sepulchrum condidit.
Terrā marique victus hostis Punico
Lugubre mutavit sagum.
Aut ille centum nobilem Cretam urbibus
Ventis iturus non suis,
Exercitatas aut petit Syrtes Noto,
Aut fertur incerto mari.
Capaciores affer hùc, puer, scyphos
Et Chia vina aut Lesbia,
Vel, quod fluentem nauseam coërceat,
Metire nobis Cæcubum.
Curam metnmque Cæsaris rerum juvat
Dulci Lyæo solvere.

X.

MALĀ soluta navis exit alite
Ferens olentem Mævium.
Ut horridis utrumque verberes latus,
Auster, memento fluctibus.

Niger rudentes Eurus inverso mari
Fractosque remos differat.
Insurgat Aquilo, quantus altis montibus
Frangit trementes ilices.
Nec sidus atrā nocte amicum appareat,
Quā tristis Orion cadit :
Quietiore nec feratur æquore,
Quàm Graia victorum manus,
Quum Pallas usto vertit iram ab Ilio
In impiam Ajacis ratem.
O quantus instat navitis sudor tuis
Tibique pallor luteus,
Et illa non virilis ejulatio,
Preces et aversum ad Jovem,
Ionius udo quum remugiens sinus
Noto carinam ruperit !
Opima quòd si præda curvo litore
Porrecta mergos juveris,
Libidinosus immolabitur caper
Et agna Tempestatibus.

XI.

PETTI, nihil me sicut anteà juvat
Scribere versiculos, amore percussum gravi,
Amore, qui me præter omnes expetit
Mollibus in pueris aut in puellis urere.
Hic tertius December, ex quo destiti
Inachiā furere, silvis honorem decutit.
Heu me, per urbem, nam pudet tanti mali,
Fabula quanta fui ! Conviviorum et pœnitet

In quîs amantem languor et silentium
  Arguit et latere petitus imo spiritus.
Contrane lucrum nil valere candidum
  Pauperis ingenium? querebar applorans tibi;
Simul calentis inverecundus Deus
  Fervidiore mero arcana promôrat loco.
Quòd si meis inæstuet præcordiis
  Libera bilis, ut hæc ingrata ventis dividat
Fomenta vulnus nil malum levantia,
  Desinet imparibus certare summotus pudor.
Ubi hæc severus te palam laudaveram,
  Jussus abire domum ferebar incerto pede
Ad non amicos, heu! mihi postes et heu!
  Limina dura, quibus lumbos et infregi latus.
Nunc gloriantis quamlibet mulierculam
  Vincere mollitie amor Lycisci me tenet;
Unde expedire non amicorum queant
  Libera consilia nec contumeliæ graves,
Sed alius ardor aut puellæ candidæ
  Aut teretis pueri longam renodantis comam.

XII.

. . . .

XIII.

HORRIDA tempestas cœlum contraxit, et imbres
  Nivesque deducunt Jovem; nunc mare, nunc siluæ
Threïcio Aquilone sonant. Rapiamus, amici,
  Occasionem de die, dumque virent genua

Et decet, obductā solvatur fronte senectus.
  Tu vina Torquato move consule pressa meo.
Cetera mitte loqui : " Deus hæc fortasse benigna
  Reducet in sedem vice. Nunc et Achæmenio
Perfundi nardo juvat et fide Cylleneā
  Levare diris pectora sollicitudinibus ;
Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno :
  Invicte, mortalis Deā nate puer Thetide,
Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi
  Findunt Scamandri flumina, lubricus et Simoïs ;
Unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcæ
  Rupere, nec mater domum cærula te revehet.
Illìc omne malum vino cantuque levato,
  Deformis ægrimoniæ dulcibus alloquiis."

XIV.

MOLLIS inertia cur tantam diffuderit imis
  Oblivionem sensibus,
Pocula Lethæos ut si ducentia somnos
  Arente fauce traxerim,
Candide Mæcenas, occidis sæpe rogando :
  Deus, Deus nam me vetat
Inceptos, olim promissum carmen, iambos
  Ad umbilicum adducere.
Non aliter Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo
  Anacreonta Teïum,
Qui persæpe cavā testudine flevit amorem
  Non elaboratum ad pedem.
Ureris ipse miser : quòd si non pulchrior ignis
  Accendit obsessam Ilion,

Gaude sorte tuā; me libertina neque uno
Contenta Phryne macerat.

XV.

Nox erat, et cœlo fulgebat Luna sereno
Inter minora sidera,
Quum tu magnorum numen læsura Deorum
In verba jurabas mea,
Artiùs atque hederā procera adstringitur ilex,
Lentis adhærens brachiis:
Dum pecori lupus et nautis infestus Orion
Turbaret hibernum mare,
Intonsosque agitaret Apollinis aura capillos,
Fore hunc amorem mutuum.
O dolitura meā multum virtute Neæra!
Nam si quid in Flacco viri est,
Non feret assiduas potiori te dare noctes,
Et quæret iratus parem:
Nec semel offensæ cedet constantia formæ,
Si certus intrârit dolor.
Et tu, quicunque es felicior atque meo nunc
Superbus incedis malo,
Sis pecore et multā dives tellure licebit
Tibique Pactolus fluat,
Nec te Pythagoræ fallant arcana renati,
Formāque vincas Nirea,
Eheu translatos aliò mœrebis amores:
Ast ego vicissim risero.

XVI.

ALTERA jam teritur bellis civilibus ætas,
Suis et ipsa Roma viribus ruit.
Quam neque finitimi valuerunt perdere Marsi,
Minacis aut Etrusca Porsenæ manus,
Æmula nec virtus Capuæ, nec Spartacus acer,
Novisque rebus infidelis Allobrox,
Nec fera cæruleā domuit Germania pube
Parentibusque abominatus Hannibal,
Impia perdemus devoti sanguinis ætas,
Ferisque rursus occupabitur solum.
Barbarus heu cineres insistet victor, et urbem
Eques sonante verberabit ungulā,
Quæque carent ventis et solibus ossa Quirini,
Nefas videre! dissipabit insolens.
Fortè quid expediat communiter aut melior pars
Malis carere quæritis laboribus:
Nulla sit hac potior sententia, Phocæorum
Velut profugit exsecrata civitas
Agros atque Lares patrios, habitandaque fana
Apris reliquit et rapacibus lupis,
Ire pedes quòcunque ferent, quòcunque per undas
Notus vocabit aut protervus Africus.
Sic placet? an melius quis habet suadere? Secundā
Ratem occupare quid moramur alite?
Sed juremus in hæc: simul imis saxa renârint
Vadis levata, ne redire sit nefas;
Neu conversa domum pigeat dare lintea, quando
Padus Matina laverit cacumina,

In mare seu celsus procurrerit Apenninus,
Novāque monstra junxerit libidine
Mirus amor, juvet ut tigres subsidere cervis,
Adulteretur et columba miluo,
Credula nec ravos timeant armenta leones,
Ametque salsa levis hircus æquora.
Hæc, et quæ poterunt reditūs abscindere dulces,
Eamus omnis exsecrata civitas,
Aut pars indocili melior grege; mollis et exspes
Inominata perprimat cubilia!
Vos, quibus est virtus, muliebrem tollite luctum,
Etrusca præter et volate litora.
Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus: arva, beata
Petamus arva, divites et insulas,
Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,
Et imputata floret usque vinea,
Germinat et nunquam fallentis termes olivæ,
Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem,
Mella cavā manant ex ilice, montibus altis
Levis crepante lympha desilit pede.
Illìc injussæ veniunt ad mulctra capellæ,
Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera;
Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile,
Neque intumescit alta viperis humus.
Pluraque felices mirabimur: ut neque largis
Aquosus Eurus arva radat imbribus,
Pinguia nec siccis urantur semina glebis,
Utrumque rege temperante cœlitum.
Non hùc Argoo contendit remige pinus,
Neque impudica Colchis intulit pedem;

Non hùc Sidonii torserunt cornua nautæ,
Laboriosa nec cohors Ulixei.
Nulla nocent pecori contagia, nullius astri
Gregem æstuosa torret impotentia.
Jupiter illa piæ secrevit litora genti,
Ut inquinavit ære tempus aureum;
Ære, dehinc ferro duravit secula: quorum
Piis secunda, vate me, datur fuga.

XVII.

JAM jam efficaci do manūs scientiæ,
Supplex et oro regna per Proserpinæ,
Per et Dianæ non movenda numina,
Per atque libros carminum valentium
Refixa cœlo devocare sidera,
Canidia, parce vocibus tandem sacris
Citumque retro solve, solve, turbinem.
Movit nepotem Telephus Nereïum,
In quem superbus ordinârat agmina
Mysorum et in quem tela acuta torserat.
Unxere matres Iliæ addictum feris
Alitibus atque canibus homicidam Hectorem,
Postquàm, relictis mœnibus, rex procidit
Heu pervicacis ad pedes Achillei.
Setosa duris exuere pellibus
Laboriosi remiges Ulixei,
Volente Circā, membra; tunc mens et sonus
Relapsus atque notus in vultūs honor.
Dedi satìs supèrque pœnarum tibi,
Amata nautis multùm et institoribus.

Fugit juventas, et verecundus color
Reliquit ossa pelle amicta luridā;
Tuis capillus albus est odoribus,
Nullum ab labore me reclinat otium;
Urget diem nox et dies noctem, neque est
Levare tenta spiritu præcordia.
Ergò negatum vincor ut credam miser,
Sabella pectus increpare carmina
Caputque Marsā dissilire neniā.
Quid amplius vis? O mare, o terra, ardeo,
Quantùm neque atro delibutus Hercules
Nessi cruore, nec Sicana fervidā
Furens in Ætnā flamma; tu, donec cinis
Injuriosis aridus ventis ferar,
Cales venenis officinā Colchicis.
Quæ finis aut quod me manet stipendium?
Effare: jussas cum fide pœnas luam,
Paratus expiare, seu poposceris
Centum juvencos, sive mendaci lyrā
Voles sonari: tu pudica, tu proba
Perambulabis astra sidus aureum.
Infamis Helenæ Castor offensus vicem,
Fraterque magni Castoris, victi prece
Adempta vati reddidere lumina.
Et tu, potes nam, solve me dementiā,
O nec paternis obsoleta sordibus,
Neque in sepulchris pauperum prudens anus
Novendiales dissipare pulveres.
Tibi hospitale pectus et puræ manus,
Tuusque venter Pactumeius, et tuo

Cruore rubros obstetrix pannos lavit,
Utcumque fortis exsilis puerpera.
Can. Quid obseratis auribus fundis preces?
Non saxa nudis surdiora navitis
Neptunus alto tundit hibernus salo
Inultus ut tu riseris Cotyttia
Vulgata, sacrum liberi Cupidinis,
Et Esquilini pontifex venefici
Impune ut Urbem nomine implêris meo?
Quid proderat ditâsse Pelignas anūs,
Velociusve miscuisse toxicum?
Sed tardiora fata te votis manent:
Ingrata misero vita ducenda est in hoc,
Novis ut usque suppetas laboribus.
Optat quietem Pelopis infidi pater
Egens benignæ Tantalus semper dapis,
Optat Prometheus obligatus aliti,
Optat supremo collocare Sisyphus
In monte saxum; sed vetant leges Jovis
Voles modò altis desilire turribus,
Modò ense pectus Norico recludere,
Frustraque vincla gutturi nectes tuo
Fastidiosā tristis ægrimoniā.
Vectabor humeris tunc ego inimicis eques,
Meæque terra cedet insolentiæ.
An quæ movere cereas imagines,
Ut ipse nôsti curiosus, et polo
Deripere Lunam vocibus possim meis,
Possim crematos excitare mortuos
Desiderîque temperare pocula,
Plorem artis in te nil agentis exitūs?

Q. HORATII FLACCI
CARMEN SECULARE.

PHŒBE silvarumque potens Diana,
Lucidum cœli decus, o colendi
Semper et culti, date, quæ precamur
    Tempore sacro,
Quo Sibyllini monuere versūs
Virgines lectas puerosque castos
Dîs, quibus septem placuere colles,
    Dicere carmen.
Alme Sol, curru nitido diem qui
Promis et celas, aliusque et idem
Nasceris, possis nihil urbe Romā
    Visere majus.
Rite maturos aperire partūs
Lenis, Ilithyia, tuere matres,
Sive tu Lucina probas vocari
    Seu Genitalis.
Diva, producas subolem patrumque
Prosperes decreta super jugandis
Feminis prolisque novæ feraci
    Lege maritā.

Certus undenos decies per annos
Orbis ut cantūs referatque ludos
Ter die claro totiesque gratā
      Nocte frequentes.
Vosque veraces cecinisse, Parcæ,
Quod semel dictum est stabilisque rerum
Terminus servat, bona jam peractis
      Jungite fata.
Fertilis frugum pecorisque Tellus
Spiceā donet Cererem coronā ;
Nutriant fetūs et aquæ salubres
      Et Jovis auræ.
Condito mitis placidusque telo
Supplices audi pueros, Apollo ;
Siderum regina bicornis, audi,
      Luna, puellas :
Roma si vestrum est opus, Iliæque
Litus Etruscum tenuere turmæ,
Jussa pars mutare lares et urbem
      Sospite cursu,
Cui per ardentem sine fraude Trojam
Castus Æneas patriæ superstes
Liberum munivit iter daturus
      Plura relictis :
Dî, probos mores docili juventæ,
Dî, senectuti placidæ quietem,
Romulæ genti date remque prolemque
      Et decus omne !
Quæque vos bobus veneratur albis
Clarus Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis,

Impetret, bellante prior, jacentem
 Lenis in hostem.
Jam mari terrāque manūs potentes
Medus Albanasque timet secures;
Jam Scythæ responsa petunt superbi
 Nuper et Indi.
Jam Fides et Pax et Honos Pudorque
Priscus et neglecta redire Virtus
Audet, apparetque beata pleno
 Copia cornu.
Augur et fulgente decorus arcu
Phœbus acceptusque novem Camenis,
Qui salutari levat arte fessos
 Corporis artūs,
Si Palatinas videt æquus arces,
Remque Romanam Latiumque felix
Alterum in lustrum meliusque semper
 Proroget ævum.
Quæque Aventinum tenet Algidumque,
Quindecim Diana preces virorum
Curet et votis puerorum amicas
 Applicet aures.
Hæc Jovem sentire Deosque cunctos,
Spem bonam certamque domum reporto,
Doctus et Phœbi chorus et Dianæ
 Dicere laudes.

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a. *or* act.	active.
abl.	ablative.
acc.	accusative.
acc. to	according to.
adj.	adjective.
adv.	adverb.
c.=cum.	with.
cf.=confer	compare.
comm. gen.	common gender.
comp.	comparative degree.
conj.	conjunction.
constr.	construction.
contr.	contracted.
dat.	dative.
def. *or* defect.	defective.
dem. *or* demonstr.	demonstrative.
dep.	deponent.
dim.	diminutive.
dissyll.	dissyllable.
distrib.	distributive.
esp.	especially.
etym.	etymology.
f.	feminine.
folld., follg.	followed, -ing.
fr.	from.
freq.	frequentative.
fut.	future.
gen.	genitive.
gen. omn.	of all genders.
gov.	governing.
Gr.	Greek.
imperf.	imperfect.
ind. *or* indic.	indicative.
indecl.	indeclinable.
inf. *or* infin.	infinitive.
intens.	intensive.
interj.	interjection.
interrog.	interrogative.
irr. *or* irreg.	irregular.
m.	masculine.
n. *or* neut.	neuter.
nom.	nominative.
num.	numeral.
obsol.	obsolete.
ord.	ordinal.
P. *or* part.	participle.
Pa.	participial adj.
pass.	passive.
perf.	perfect.
pers.	person, personal.
pluperf.	pluperfect.
plur.	plural.
pos.	positive degree.
poss.	possessive.
prep.	preposition.
pres.	present.
prob.	probably.
pron.	pronoun.
[§]	paragraph in Public Schools Latin Primer.
rel.	relative.
Sans.	Sanscrit.
semi-dep.	semi-deponent.
sing.	singular.
subj.	subjunctive.
sup.	superlative degree, supine.
trisyll.	trisyllable
t. t.	technical term.
uncontr.	uncontracted.
v. a.	verb active.
v. dep.	verb deponent.
v. n.	verb neuter.
voc.	vocative.
=	equal to.

N.B.—The figures before v. a , v. dep., and v. n., denote the conjugation of the verb.

Where the etymology is not given, the word is of very uncertain or unknown origin.

Such forms and meanings of words, as do not belong to the text, are not inserted in the Vocabulary.

VOCABULARY.

N.B.—*Regularly formed Tenses and Participles of Verbs are not given except for some special reason.*
The Eighth and Twelfth Epodes are omitted on account of the nature of their subjects.
Roman numerals followed by Arabic figures denote the Epode and verse; C. S. *followed by Arabic figures, the Carmen Seculare and verse.*

ā; see ăb.

ăb (ā), prep. gov. abl.: **1.** *From, away from.*—**2.** *Away, off* [akin to Gr. ἀπ-ό, Sans. *ap-a*].

ăbactus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of abĭgo.

ăb-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, **v. n.** [ăb, "away"; ĕo, "to go"] *To go away, depart.*

ăb-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for ăb-ăgo; fr. ăb, "away"; ăgo, "to drive"] ("To drive away"; hence, "to drive away" from a purpose; hence) *To deter, restrain,* etc.—Pass.: **ăb-ĭgor**, actus sum, igi.

ăb-ōmĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. (ante-classical and poet. form of **abominor**, dep.) [ăb, "away from"; ōmen, ōmĭn-is, "an omen"] ("To cast an omen away from" one's self, *etc.;* hence, "to deprecate"; hence, "to wish away"; hence) *To hate, detest, abominate;*—at xvi. 8. the P. perf. pass. is folld. by Dat. [§ 107, *d*].—Pass.: **ăb-ōmĭn-or**, ātus sum, āri.

ab-scindo, scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, 3. v. a. [ăb, "off *or* away"; scindo, "to cut *or* tear"] ("To cut, *or* tear, off or away"; hence, in figurative

force) *To cut off; to preclude, prevent*, etc.

abs-ens, entis, Pa. [abs-um, "to be absent"] *Absent*.—As Subst.: **absentes**, ĭum, comm. gen. plur. *Those who are absent, the absent.*

abstŭli, perf. ind. of aufĕro.

ac; see atque.

ac-cen-do, di, sum, dĕre, 3. v. a. *To set on fire, to set fire to, to kindle;* whether actually *or* figuratively [for ad-can-do; fr. ad, in "augmentative" force; root CAN, akin to Gr. κά-ω, καί-ω, "to light, kindle"].

accep-tus, ta, tum, Pa. [for accap-tus; fr. accĭpĭo, "to take to one's self," through true verbal root ACCAP (= ăd); CAP, root of capio] ("Taken to one's self"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106(3)]: *Welcome*, or *agreeable, to.* (☞ Comp.: accept-ior; Sup.: accept-issĭmus.)

ac-cĭdo, cĭdi, no sup., cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for ad-cădo; fr. ad, "upon"; cădo, "to fall"] ("To fall upon"; hence) *To fall out, happen, come to pass.*

āc-er, ris, re, adj. [for ac-cer; fr. root AC, whence ăc-ŭo, "to sharpen"] ("Sharpened, sharp, pointed"; hence) **1.** *Sharp, keen*, whether actually *or* figuratively.—**2.** In nature *or* disposition: **a.** In a good sense: *Spirited, bold, ardent*, etc.—**b.** In a bad sense: *Violent, fierce*, etc. ☞ Comp. ācr-ĭor; (Sup. ac(e)r-rimus).

ăc-erbus, erba, erbum, adj. [root AC, whence ăc-ŭo, "to sharpen, make pointed"] ("Sharpened"; hence, "sharp, pointed"; hence, "harsh" to the taste; hence) **1.** *Bitter, grievous, sad.*—**2.** *Painful, severe.*

Achæmĕnes, is, m. *Achæmĕnes*, the first king of Persia.—Hence, **Achæmĕn-ĭus**, ĭa, ĭum, adj.: **a.** *Of*, or *belonging to, Achæmenes.*—**b.** *Persian;* xiii. 8 [Ἀχαιμένης].

Achæmĕnĭus, a, um; see Achæmĕnes.

Achilles, is (at xvii. 14, Achillĕi, quadrisyll.), m. *Achilles;* son of Peleus, king of Thessaly, and Thetis; one of the greatest heroes at the siege of Troy [Gr. Ἀχιλλεύς].

ācres, masc. acc. plur. of ācer; ii. 31.

ācrĭor, us, comp. adj.; see ācer.

actus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ăgo.

ăcū-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ăcŭ-o, "to sharpen"] ("Sharpened"; hence) *Sharp.*

ăd, prep. gov. acc.: **1.** Locally: **a.** *To, towards.*—**b.** *To,*

up to.—**c.** *At, near.*—**2.** With reference to poetry, *etc.*: *To;* xiv. 12.—**3.** *According to, at, on, in consequence of.*

ad-dīco, dixi, dictum, dicĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; dīco, "to speak"] ("To speak to"; hence, "to award, adjudge"; hence) *To deliver,* or *yield, up; to devote;* whether in a good or bad sense.—Pass.: **ad-dīcor,** dictus sum, dīci.

addictus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of addīco.—**2.** Pa.: In bad sense: *Devoted, destined, doomed;* xvii. 11.

ad-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "to"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead, *or* conduct, to"; hence) *To bring to* or *up to.*

ădemptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ădĭmo.

ădeste, 2 pers. plur. pres. imperat. of adsum.

ăd-hærĕo, hæsi, hæsum, hærēre, 2. v. n. [ăd, in "strengthening" force; hærĕo, "to cling"] *To cling close, to cling.*

ăd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, ĭmĕre, 3. v. a. [for ăd-ĕmo; fr. ăd, "to"; ĕmo, "to take"] ("To take to" one's self from another; hence) *To take away.* — Pass.: **ăd-ĭmor,** emptus sum, ĭmi.

ad-stringo, strinxi, strictum, stringĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "without force"; stringo, "to bind tight"] ("To bind tight"; hence) *To bind about* or *around; to clasp,* etc.—Pass.: **ad-stringor,** strictus sum, stringi.

ad-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [ăd, "at"; sum, "to be"] ("To be at, *or* near," a person *or* place; hence) With idea of rest in a place: **1.**: **a.** Alone: *To be present.*—**b.** With Dat. [§ 106, *a;* or § 107, *b*] *To be present at.*—**2.** *To be present* in order to help; *to aid, help; assist; to give aid, help,* or *assistance.*

ădulter, ĕri, m.: **1.** *An adulterer.*—**2.** *A paramour, a profligate.*

ădultĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ădulter, "an adulterer"] ("To act as an *ădulter* to"; hence) *To pollute, defile, dishonour.*—Pass.: **ădultĕr-or,** ātus sum, āri.

ădul-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for ădol-tus; fr. ădŏl-esco, "to grow up"] *Grown up;* see mărīto.

ăd-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. v. a. [ăd, "without force", ūro, "to burn"] *To burn.*—Pass.: **ăd-ūror,** ustus sum, ūri.

advĕn-a, æ, gen. omn. [advĕn-ĭo, "to come to"] ("One who comes to" a

place; hence) *One of another land* or *country; a stranger, foreigner.*—As Adj.: *Of,* or *from, another land* or *country; foreign*;—at ii. 35 applied to the crane, as being a bird of passage.

adven-tus, tūs, m. [advĕnĭo, "to come to"] ("A coming to" a person *or* thing; hence) **1.** Act incomplete: *A drawing near, approach.*—**2.** Act completed: *Arrival.*

adver-sum, prep. gov. acc. [for advert-sum; fr. advert-o, "to turn towards"] ("Turned towards, opposite"; hence) In a hostile sense: *Against.*

ægr-ĭmōnĭa, ĭmōnĭæ, f. [æger, ægr-i, "sick," whether in body *or* mind] ("A being *æger*"; hence) Of the sickness of the mind, alone: *Sorrow, anxiety, sadness, trouble,* etc.

æm-ŭlus, ŭla, ŭlum, adj. [akin to ĭm-ĭtor, "to imitate"] ("That imitates" another; "that vies" with another; hence) In a bad sense: *Envious, jealous.*

Ænēas, æ, m. *Æneas;* the mythic son of Anchises and the goddess Venus, and ancestor of the Romans. After death he was worshipped under the title of Jupiter Indiges [Αἰνείας].

æqu-or, ŏris, n. [æqu-o, "to make level"] ("That which is made level"; hence, "a level surface"; hence, "the level surface of the sea"; hence) Sing. and plur.: *The waters of the sea, the sea,* whether calm *or* tempestuous.

æqu-us, a, um, adj. ("Of one uniform nature" throughout; hence) **1.** *Level, even.*—**2.** *Equal.* —**3.** *Just.* —**4.** *Favourable* [akin to Sans. *ekas,* "one"].

ære, abl. sing. of æs.

ær-ĕus, ĕa, ĕum, adj. [æs, ær-is, "bronze, brass"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *æs;* hence) *Bronze-, brazen.*

æs, æris, n. *Bronze, brass;* —at xvi. 65 the editions vary between *ærea* and *ære,* but in either case the reference is to the "brazen age" of men.

æstŭōs-e, adv. [æstŭōs-us, "full of heat, burning hot"] ("After the manner of the *æstŭōsus*"; hence) *With great,* or *fierce, heat; hotly.* — ☞ Comp. æstŭōs-ĭus.

æstŭōsĭus, comp. adv.; see æstŭōse.

æstŭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [æstus, (uncontr. gen.) æstŭis, "heat"] ("Full of *æstus*"; hence) *Burning hot, intensely hot.*

æ-tas, tātis, f. [for æv-tas; fr. æv-um, "age"] ("The state of the *ævum*"; hence,

"life-time, life"; hence) 1. *An age, generation.*—2. *An age*, or *generation*, for the men living in it.

Ætna, æ, f. *Ætna* (now *Etna* or *Monte Gibello*), containing within it, according to fable, the forge of Vulcan, at which the Cyclops forged thunderbolts for Jupiter. The giants Enceladus and Typhon are also said to have been buried beneath it [**Αἴτνη**, "The burning thing"].

ævum, i, n. ("Life-time, life"; hence) *An age* or *generation* [akin to Sans. *ayus*, "life"; Gr. *αἰών*].

Afer, fra, frum, adj. [Afri, "the Africans"] *Of*, or *belonging to, the Afri*, or *Africans; African.* — Afra avis, *the African bird = the guinea-fowl.*

affer, 2 pers. sing. pres. imperat. of affĕro.

af-fĕro, at-tŭli, al-lātum, af-ferre, 3. v. a. [for ad-fĕro; fr. ăd, "to"; fĕro, "to bring"] *To bring to* a person *or* place; *to bring*;—at ix. 33 folld. by adv. of place.

affŭi, perf. ind. of adsum.

Afrĭc-ānus, āni, m. *Africanus* (*Publius Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus*), surnamed *Minor* or *the Younger*, was the younger son of Lucius Æmĭlius Paulus, the conqueror of Macedonia, and was adopted by his maternal uncle Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus, the son of Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus Major, *or* the Elder, the conqueror of Hannibal. After a brilliant career in Africa he brought the third Punic War to an end by the destruction of Carthage B.C. 146. He was found dead in his bed B.C. 129, and was generally supposed to have been murdered.

1. **Afr-ĭcus,** ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [Afer, Afr-i, "Afer"; a son of the Libyan Hercules, from whom Africa took its name] *Of*, or *belonging to, Afer; African.*—As Subst.: **Afrĭcus,** i (*sc.* ventus), m. *Africus*, i.e. the wind blowing towards Italy from Africa; the *South-West wind.*

2. **Afrĭcus,** i; see 1. Afrĭcus.

ăger, ăgri, m. *A field.*—Plur.: *The fields* [akin to Sans. *ajr-as*; Gr. *ἀγρ-ός*, "a field"; cf. English *acr-e*].

ăg-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. a. freq. [ăg-o, "to set in motion"] ("To set in constant motion"; hence) Of the hair, *etc.*, as Object: *To toss about, to agitate.*

ag-men, mĭnis, n. [ăg-o, "to set in motion"] ("That which is set in motion";

hence) **1.** *A band, body, number* of persons, *etc.*—**2.** Frequently plur.: *An army* or *host; troops, forces.*

agn-a, æ, f. *A ewe-lamb* [akin to ἀμν-ός].

agn-us, i, m. *A lamb* [akin to ἀμν-ός].

ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3. v. a. ("To set in motion"; hence) **1.** *To drive.*—**2.** *To chase, hunt, pursue;* vi. 7.—**3.** In hostile force: *To pursue, to disturb* or *vex; to attack* or *assail.*—**4.** *To do, effect, accomplish.* — Pass.: **ăgor,** actus sum, ăgi [ἄγω].

ah! interj. *Ah! ha!* — at v. 71 repeated for emphasis.

Ajax, ācis, m. *Ajax,* son of Oïleus, king of the Locri. At x. 14, Horace refers to the story of Ajax Oïleus having attempted, on the night of the capture of Troy, to offer violence to Cassandra, the eldest daughter of Priam, in the temple of Minerva, where she had sought sanctuary. For this impiety the goddess raised a storm, whereby Ajax, on his homeward voyage, was shipwrecked on Caphēreus (now Capo del Oro), a promontory of Eubœa (now Egripo *or* Negropont). [*Aĭas.*]

Alb-ānus, *āna,* ānum, adj. [*Alb-a, "Alba"; the mother-*city of Rome, built by **Ascanius,** the son of **Ænēas, upon** the broad **rocky margin between** the Alban **Lake (now** Lago di Castel Gandolfo) and Mons Albānus (now Monte Cavo) in Latium] *Of,* or *belonging to, Alba; Alban.*

albus, a, um, adj. *White* [akin to ἀλφός].

1. āl-e-s, ālĭtis, adj. [for al-i-(t)-s; fr. āl-a, "a wing"; I, root of ĕo, "to go"; (t) epenthetic letter] ("Wing-going"; hence) *With wings, winged.*—As Subst.: **a.** comm. gen.: *A bird;*—at **xvii. 67,** *aliti* denotes the eagle that preyed on Prometheus.—**b.** f.: As auguries were taken from the flight of birds: *Augury; omen.*

2. āles, ĭtis; see 1. āles.

Alfĭus, ĭi, m. *Alfius;* a usurer; ii. 67.

Algĭdus, i, m. [algĭdus, "cold"] ("The cold mountain") *Algidus;* a high, wooded, and snow-capped mountain near Rome, sacred to Diana.

ălĭo, adv. [prob. for ălĭom, old form of ălĭum, masc. acc. sing. of ălĭus, "another," and denoting "motion to" a place] **1.** *To another place* or *quarter; elsewhere.*—**2.** *To another person, elsewhere;* **xv.** 23.

ăl-ĭter, adv. [ăl-is, old form of ăl-ius, "another"] ("After

:he manner of the *ălis* or *ălius*"; hence) *In another manner, otherwise:* — non ălĭter, *not otherwise;* i.e. *in like manner, even so;* see non.

ăl-ĭus, ĭa, ĭud (Gen.: ălīus; Dat.: ălĭi), adj. *Another* [akin to ἄλ-λος].

allap-sus, sūs, m. [for allāb-sus, fr. allāb-or, "to glide up"] Of snakes: *A gliding up; a silent* or *stealthy approach.*

allĭum, ĭi, n. *Garlic.*

Allŏbrŏges, um, m. plur. *The Allobroges;* a people of Gallia Narbonensis subdued by Cæsar in the Gallic war.—Sing.: **Allobrox**, ŏgis, m.: **a**. *One of the Allobroges.*—**b**. In collective force: *The Allobroges* [Celtic word: "People of another land"].

Allobrox, ŏgis; see Allobrŏges.

allŏqu-ĭum, ĭi, n. [allŏquor, "to speak to, address;" hence, "to console, comfort"] *Consolation, comfort;*—at xiii. 18 in plur.

al-mus, ma, mum, adj. [ăl-o, "to nourish"] ("Nourishing"; hence) **1**. *Benign, propitious, genial.*—**2**. *Propitious, kind.*

Alpes, ĭum, f. plur. *The Alps; the* high mountain-range *between* Italy, France, and Switzerland.

al-ter, tĕra, tĕrum (Gen. altĕr-ĭus; Dat. altĕri), adj. [akin to ăl-ĭus] *Another.*

al-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ăl-o, "to make to grow, to nourish"] ("Nourished; grown great by nourishment"; hence) **1**. *High, lofty, tall.*—**2**. *Deep.*

ăl-umnus, umni, m. [ăl-o, "to nourish, to support"] ("He that is nourished *or* supported"; hence) *A foster-child;*—at xiii. 11 *alumno* denotes Achilles.

ămans, ntis, P. pres. of ămo.—As Subst.: *A lover.*

ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.: **1**. *To walk, walk about.*—**2**. *To strut, strut about.*

ămes, ĭtis, m. [for ăm-i-ts; fr. am (= ambi), "around"; ɪ, root of ĕo, "to go"] ("That which goes round"; hence) *A pole* for spreading bird-nets.

ăm-ĭcĭo, ĭcŭi, ictum, ĭcīre, 4. v. a. [for am-jacĭo; fr. am (= ambi), "around"; jăcĭo, "to throw"] ("To throw around"; hence) *To clothe, wrap about, cover.*—Pass.: **ăm-ĭcĭor**, ictus sum, ĭcīri.

ămictus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ămĭcĭo.

1. **ăm-ĭcus**, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [ăm-o, "to love"] **1**. *Loving, friendly:*—amicus grex, *the loving* or *friendly flock*, is

the flock that regards its owner with feelings of love, *etc.;* xvi. 50.—**2.** With Dat. [§ 106 (3)] *Friendly to;*—preceded by non, *unfriendly to;* xi. 21; see non.—As Subst.: **ămīcus,** i, m. *A friend.*

2. **ămīcus,** i; see 1. ămīcus.

ăm-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: **1.** *To love;*—at xvii. 20 the P. perf. pass. is folld. by Dat. [§ 107 *d*].—**2.** *To love, delight in, take pleasure in* [akin to Sans. root KAM, "to love"].

ăm-or, ōris, m. [ăm-o, "to love"] *Love;*—at xv. 23 in plur.:—amōris poculum, *a love-draught, a philtre;* v. 38:—amōre meo, *with my love,* i.e. *with love of me;* v. 81.

amphŏr-a, æ, f. *An amphŏra;* i.e. *a jar* or *vessel* of an oblong shape, with a narrow neck, and with a handle on each side [ἀμφορεύς, "a thing carried on both sides," *i.e.* "by two handles;" hence "a jar," *etc.*].

amplĭor, us, comp. adj.; see amplus.

am-pl-us, a, um, adj. [am (=ambi), "around"; pl-ĕo, "to fill"] ("Filled around"; hence) *Great, large, ample.* ☞ Comp.: ampl-ĭor; (Sup. ampl-issĭmus).

am-pŭto, pŭtāvi, pŭtātum, pŭtāre, 1. v. a. [am, abbreviated fr. ambi, "around"; pŭto, in force of "to lop *or* prune" trees, *etc.*] ("To lop, *etc.*, around"; hence) *To lop off, prune,* a tree, vine, *etc.*

an, conj. [prob. a primitive word] **1.** Introducing the second half of a disjunctive sentence: *Or?*—num . . . an, iii. 6, 7:—ne . . . an, vii. 13, 14;—cf., also, xvi. 23:—utrum (utrumne) . . . an, *whether . . . or?*—**2.** With the first half of the interrogation not expressed, but to be supplied from the preceding context: *Or, or rather, or indeed?*

Anăcrĕon, ontis (Acc. Anacreonta, xiv. 10), m. *Anacreon;* a Greek lyric poet, born at Teos, a town of Ionia [Gr. Ἀνακρέων].

Anchīses, æ, m. *Anchises;* a Trojan prince, son of Capys and father of Ænēas. He was borne from the flames of Troy on the shoulders of his son. His death is recorded as having taken place at Drepănum (now Trapani) [Gr. Ἀγχίσης].

an-nus, ni, m. ("That which goes round, a circuit"; hence) Of time: **1.** *A year.*—**2.** *A season,* or *time,* of the year; ii. 29 [akin to Sans. AM, "to go"; *amati,* "time"; also to Gr. ἔν-ος = ἐν-ιαυτός, "a year"].

ante, adv. *and* prep.: 1. Adv.: *Before, previously.*—2. Prep. gov. Acc.: a. *Before.*—b. In time: *Before, previously to* [akin to Sans. *ati*, "beyond"; Gr. *ἀντί*, "over against"].

ant-ĕā, adv. [prob. for ant-eam; fr. ant-e, "before"; eam, fem. acc. sing. of pron. is, "this, that"] ("Before this *or* that" time) *Formerly, previously, once*, etc.

ant-īquus, īqua, īquum, adj. [ant-e, "before"] ("Pertaining to *ante*"; hence) *Old, ancient*, etc.

ănus, ūs, f. *An old woman*;—in a bad sense, *an old hag*.

Apennīnus, i, m. *The Apennine range*, or *Apennines*; a mountain-range running diagonally across Italy [fr. Gallic *pen*, "a mountain-summit"].

ăper, ăpri, m. *A wild boar* [akin to Gr. *κάπρ-ος*].

ă-pĕr-ĭo, ŭi, tum, īre, 4. v. a. ("To uncover, lay bare"; hence) Of births, *etc.*: *To bring into the light; to bring forth; to produce* [prob. for ab-pĕr-ĭo; fr. ăb, denoting "reversal" = "English un-"; root PER, akin to Sans. root VṚI or VAR, "to cover"].

Apollo, ĭnis, m. *Apollo*, the sun-god; son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother of Diana ['Απόλλων].

ap-pārĕo, pārŭi, pārĭtum, pārēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-pārĕo; fr. ăd, "at"; pārĕo, "to appear"] ("To appear at" some place, *etc.*; hence) *To come* or *be in sight, to show one's self*, etc.

appăret, 3 pers. sing. pres. subj. of appăro; ii. 48.

ap-păro, părāvi, părātum, părāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-păro; fr. ăd, "without force"; păro, "to prepare"] With Inf.: *To prepare*, or *make ready, to* do, *etc.*

Appĭa, æ; see Appĭus.

Appĭ-us, a, um, adj. [Appĭ-us; Appĭus, a Roman prænōmen; esp. in the Claudian family] *Of*, or *belonging to, Appius; Appian.*—As Subst.: **Appĭa**, æ (*sc.* Via, "Way *or* Road), f. *The Appian Way*, or *Appian Road*; a road leading from Rome to Capŭa. It was commenced by Appius Claudius Cæcus, when censor, and was the most celebrated of all the Roman roads. Subsequently it was extended as far as Brundŭsium (now Brindisi).

ap-plĭco, plĭcāvi *or* plĭcŭi, plĭcātum *or* plĭcĭtum, plĭcāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-plĭco; fr. ăd, in force of "upon"; plĭco, "to fold"] ("To fold upon";

hence, "to join on, connect"; hence) *To turn*, or *direct*, the ears;—at C. S. 72 applĭcet is the "Subjunctivus Optativus"; see ĕdo.

ap-plōro, plōrāvi, plōrātum, plōrāre, 1. v. a. [for ad-plōro; fr. ăd, "without force"; plōro, "to bewail"] *To bewail, lament, deplore.*

apt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [apt-us, "joined on"] ("To make *aptus*"; hence) 1. *To adapt, fit, adjust.*—2. *To get ready, prepare.*—Pass.: **apt-or,** ātus sum, āri.

Apūl-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [Apŭl-us, "an Apŭlus *or* Apulian"] *The country of an Apulus* or *the Apuli; Apulia* (now *Puglia*); a country of extreme South-eastern Italy, bordering on the sea on its South-eastern, Southern, and to some extent on its Western side.

Apŭlus, i, m. ("One dwelling near water") 1. *An Apulian;* an inhabitant of Apulia; see Apulia.—2. In collective force: *The Apulian,* for *the Apulians* [akin to Sans. *ap*, "water"].

ăqu-a, æ, f.: 1. *Water* generally.—2. *The water* or (plur.) *waters* of a river, *etc.*—3. *Rain;*—plur.: *the rains* [akin to Sans. *ap*, "water"].

Aqu-ĭlo, ĭlōnis, m. ("The swift-flying thing"; hence) *The North Wind; a northern blast* [root AC; akin to ὠκ-ύς, "swift"; Sans. *âsu*, "swiftly"].

ăqu-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [ăqu-a, "water"; hence "rain"] ("Abounding in *aqua*"; hence) *Rainy, attended with rain.*

ărā-trum, tri, n. [ăr(a)-o, "to plough"] ("The accomplisher of ploughing"; hence) *A plough.*

ar-bĭ-ter, tri, m. ("One who goes to *or* approaches" a thing in order to see it or hear it; hence) *A spectator, witness* [ar = ad, "to"; BI, akin to βῆ-μι, "to go"].

ar-bĭ-tra, træ, f. *A* female *spectator* or *witness;* see arbĭter.

arbor, ŏris (old form **arbos,** ŏsis), f. *A tree.*

arcānum, i; see arcānus.

arc-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [arc-a, "a chest"] ("Pertaining to an *arca*"; hence) Of the feelings: *Secret, hidden, inmost,* etc.—As Subst.: **arc-ānum,** i, n. *A secret, mystery,* etc.

arcus, ūs, m. *A bow.*

ardĕo, arsi, arsum, ardēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be on fire; to burn; to be burnt* or *burning.*—2. *To burn* with love, desire, emotion, *etc.*

ard-or, ōris, m. [ard-ĕo,

"to burn"] ("A burning"; hence) *A burning love or desire.*

ārens, ntis: 1. P. pres. of ārĕo.—2. Pa.: *Dry, parched.*

ārĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To be dry.*

Argŏnautæ, arum, m. plur. *The Argonauts;* the companions of Jason when he sailed to Colchis, in the ship Argo, in quest of the golden fleece ['Αργοναῦται, "sailors of the Argo"].

Argōus, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Argo;* see Argonautæ ['Αργῷος].

arg-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. a. ("To make to shine"; hence) *To show, manifest, prove, make known* [prob. akin to Sans. root RÂJ, "to shine"].

ār-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [ār-ĕo, "to be dry"] 1. *Dry.*—2. *Withered.*

Arīmĭnensis, e; see Arīmĭnum.

Arīmĭnum, i, n. *Ariminum* (now *Rimini*); a town of Umbria on the shore of the Adriatic.—Hence, **Arīmĭnensis**, e, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Ariminum.*

ar-ma, mōrum, n. plur. ("Things adapted" to any purpose; hence) 1. *Armour.* —2. *Arms, weapons* [akin to ἄρ-ω, "to adapt"].

ar-mentum, menti, n. [ar-o, "to plough"] ("The ploughing thing, the plougher"; hence, "cattle for ploughing"; hence) *Cattle* in general; *a herd* of cattle.

ăro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a.: 1. *To plough.*—2. *To till, cultivate* [ἀρ-όω].

ar-s, tis, f. *Art, skill* [either akin to ἄρ-ω, "to join," and so, "a joining"; or fr. ăr-o, "to plough," and so, "a ploughing," as the earliest and most important act of skill].

arsisse, perf. inf. of ardeo.

art-e, adv. [art-us, "close"] 1. *Closely.*—2. Comp: *More closely;*—at xv. 5 folld. by Abl. of "thing compared" [§ 124] ☞ Comp.: art-ĭus; (Sup.: art-issime).

artĭus, comp. adv.; see arte.

ar-tus, tūs, m. ("A fitting on"; "that which fits on"; hence) *A joint; a limb* [ἄρ-ω, "to fit"].

arvum, i; see arvus.

arv-us, a, um, adj. [ăr-o, "to plough"] *Ploughed,* but not yet sown.—As Subst.: **arvum**, i, n. ("The ploughed thing"; *i.e.* "ploughed land, an arable field"; hence) Plur.: *Fields, plains,* etc.

arx, arcis, f. [for arc-s; fr. arc-ĕo, "to enclose"] ("Th

enclosing thing"; hence) 1. *A citadel, fortress.*—2. *A height, summit, eminence.*

asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj.: 1. *Rough, rugged.*—2. Of persons: *Cruel, bitter, violent, fierce.* ☞ (Comp.: asperior); Sup. asper-r-ĭmus.

asperrĭmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see asper.

a-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, spĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for ad-spĕcĭo; fr. ăd, "on *or* upon"; spĕcĭo, "to look"] *To look on* or *upon; to behold, see.*

Assărăcus, i, m. *Assaracus;* king of Phrygia and the father of Ilus, the founder of Ilĭum or Troy:—Assaraci tellus, *the land of Assaracus,* i.e. *the Trojan land;* xiii. 13.

as-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĭdēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-sĕdĕo; fr. ăd, "by *or* near"; sĕdĕo, "to sit"] With Dat. [§ 106, *a*] *To sit by* or *near.*

assĭd-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [assĭd-ĕo, in force of "to sit down, *i.e.* to continue *or* remain constantly" in a place] ("Sitting down, *i.e.* continuing, *etc.*, constantly" in a place; hence) With reference to time: *Constant, continual, unceasing.*

ast; see at.

astrum, i, n. *A star* [Gr. ἄστρον].

at *(ast), conj. But.*—In expressions of anger, indignation, astonishment, *etc.*, *at* is sometimes used without any antecedent clause expressed, but which must be considered as existing in the mind of the speaker;—cf. v. 1 [akin to Sans. *atha;* Gr. ἀτ-άρ, "but"].

āter, tra, trum, adj. *Black, dark:*—atri ignes, *the black fires,* i.e. the fires black with smoke, murky fires.

at-que (contracted **ac**), conj. [for ad-que; fr. ăd, denoting "addition"; quĕ, "and"] 1. *And also, and besides, moreover, and.*—2. After comparatives and words denoting similarity *or* difference: *Than.*

at-qui, conj. [at; qui = quo] *But, yet, notwithstanding, however.*

attăgēn, ēnis, m. (Variously regarded as meaning) 1. *A woodcock.*—2. *A snipe.*—3. *A grouse.*

at-tĭnĕo, tĭnŭi, tentum, tĭnēre, 2. v. n. [for ad-tĕnĕo; fr. ăd, "to"; tĕnĕo, in force of "to reach"] ("To reach, *or* extend, to"; hence) Impers.: **attinet,** (it) *matters;* (it) *is of consequence, moment,* or *importance;*—at iv. 17 the Subject of *attinet* is the clause *tot ora . . . militum* [§ 157]; while *quid* (acc.) depends on prep. in verb.

Auct-umnus (**Aut-**), umni, m. [auct-us, "an increase"] ("The thing pertaining to *auctus*"; hence) *The autumn.*

audĕo, ausus sum, audēre, 2. v. semi-dep. With Inf.: *To dare,* or *venture, to* do, *etc.*

aud-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a.: 1. *To hear.*—2. Of a prayer, entreaty, *etc.*: *To hear, listen to, give ear to; to grant,* etc. [akin to *αὖs* (= *οὖs*), *αὐτ-ός,* "an ear"].

au-fĕro, abs-tŭli, ab-lātum, au-ferre, v. a. irreg. [for abs-fĕro; fr. abs, "away"; fĕro, "to bear"] 1. *To bear away; to carry off,* whether actually or figuratively.—2. *To carry off, destroy, kill,* etc.

au-gur, gŭris, m. [for av-gar; fr. ăv-is, "a bird"; gar-rĭo, "to cry *or* chatter"] ("Bird-crier," *i.e.* one who marks the cries or notes of birds; hence) *An augur, diviner;*—at C. S. 61 Phœbus is called Augur as being the god of prophecy.

aura, æ, f.: 1. *The air.*—2. *The wind; a breeze, blast.*—3. *The air, atmosphere;* freq. in plur. [*αὖρα*].

aur-ĕus, ĕa, ĕum, adj. [aur-um, "gold" ("Of, *or* belonging to, *aurum*"; hence) 1. *Made of gold, golden.*—2. *Ornamented,* or *decked, with gold.*—3. *Golden,* in the force of surpassingly excellent:—aurĕum tempus, *the golden time* or *age;* xvi. 64.—4. *Glittering,* or *gleaming; like gold.*

aur-is, is, f. [for aud-is; fr. aud-ĭo] ("The hearing thing"; hence) 1. *An ear.*—2. Sing. in collective force: *Ears:*—aurĕ sublātā (*my ears being upraised,* i.e.) *with ears erect;* vi. 7, where aure sublātā is Abl. Abs. [§ 125].

Au-ster, stri, m. ("The drier") *The South wind* [Gr. *αὔ-ω,* "to dry"].

aut, conj. *Or:*—aut . . . aut, *either . . . or.*

aut-em, conj.: 1. *But, on the other hand.*—2. *Besides, further, moreover* [akin to *αὐτ-άρ*].

auxĭl-ĭum, ĭi (Gen. Sing. auxĭlî, i. 21), n. [prob. fr. obsol. adj. auxĭl-is (= aug-sĭ-lis, fr. aug-ĕo, "to increase"), "increasing"] ("The quality, *or* state, of the *auxilis*"; hence) *Aid, help, assistance.*

ăv-ārus, āra, ārum, adj. [ăv-ĕo, "to desire eagerly"] ("Desiring eagerly"; hence) *Avaricious, covetous.*

Avernālis, e; see Avernus.

Avernus, i. m. *Avernus* (now *Lago d'Averno*); a lake in the neighbourhood of Cumæ almost entirely surrounded by wooded hills. Its exhalations

were said to have been so deadly, as to kill birds which flew over it. In its neighbourhood was the fabled entrance to the lower world.—Hence, **Avern-ālis,** āle, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Avernus.*

āver-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for āvert-sus; fr. āvert-o, "to turn away"; hence, "to estrange, alienate"] *Estranged, alienated, unfavourable, hostile.*

ă-vĭ-s, ăvĭs, f. *A bird* [akin to Sans. *vi,* "a bird"; the *a* is prob. a prefix].

barbărus, a, um, adj. *Foreign, barbarian;*—at ix. 6 *Phrygian* [βάρβἄρος].

Bathyllus, i, m. *Bathyllus;* a Samian boy, beloved by Anacreon.

bĕā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [be(a)-o, "to make happy"] *Happy, blessed, fortunate,* etc.;—at ii. 1 supply est as copula [§ 158].

bēl-ŭa (bell-), ŭæ, f. *A wild beast* [prob. akin to θήρ, "a wild beast"].

bellans, ntis, P. pres. of bello;—at C. S. 51 supply *hoste* with *bellante:* cf. follg. context.

bell-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n., and **bell-or,** no perf., āri, 1. v. dep. [bell-um, "war"] *To wage war; to war.*

b-ellum, *elli, n.* [for dŭ-ellum; fr. dŭ-o, "two"] ("A thing pertaining to two"; *i.e.* "a contest between two" parties; hence) *War.*

bĕnign-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [bĕn-ign-us, in force of "liberal, bounteous"] ("The quality of the *benignus*"; hence) *Liberality, bounty.*

bĕn-i-gn-us, a, um, adj. [for bĕn-ĭ-gĕn-us; fr. bĕn-us (= bŏnus), "good"; (i) connecting vowel; GEN, root of gigno, (in pass.) "to be born"] ("Born good"; hence) **1.** *Kind, friendly, benignant.*—**2.** *Liberal, bounteous, beneficent.*

bĭ-bo, bi, bĭtum, bĕre, 3. v. a. *To drink* [akin to Gr. πί-νω, and Sans. root PÂ, "to drink"].

bĭ-corn-is, e, adj. [bi (= bis), "twice"; corn-u, "a horn"] ("Having twice a *cornu*"; hence) *Having two horns, two-horned;*—at C. S. 35 used as an epithet of the new moon.

bīlis, is, m. ("Bile"; hence) *Anger, wrath, ire, indignation* [akin to Gr. χολή, and Lat. fel].

bi-s, num. adv. [for dŭ-is; fr. dŭ-o, "two"] *Twice.*

bĭtūmen, ĭnis, n. *Bitumen, pitch.*

bōbus, abl. plur. of bos.

bŏnus, a, um, adj.: **1.** Pos.: **a.** *Good, excellent,* in the

fullest sense. — **2.** Comp.: *Better.* ☞ Comp.: mĕlĭor; (Sup.: optĭmus).

bos, bŏvis (Abl. plur. bōbus, C. S. 49), comm. gen. ("The lowing, *or* bellowing, one"; hence) **1.** Sing.: *A cow* or *ox.* —**2.** Plur.: *Cattle, oxen*:— bōbus albis, *with white oxen;* C. S. 49.—The Sibylline Books prescribed the colour of the victims for sacrifice [βοῦς, Æolic and Doric βῶς].

boves, nom. and acc. plur. of bos.

brăchĭum, ĭi, n. *An arm* [akin to βραχίων].

brĕvis, e, adj. In length: *Short, little* [akin to Gr. βραχύς, "short"].

Brĭtannus, i, m.: **1.** *A Briton.*—**2.** In collective force: *Britons.*

Būpălus, i, m. *Būpălus;* a statuary of Chios, who exposed the deformities of the poet Hippōnax, and in return was severely satirised by him [Βούπαλος].

căcūmen, ĭnis, n. [for ăcūmen, "a point," with the prefix *c*] ("The point, *or* extreme end," of a thing; hence) Of a mountain: *A summit, peak.*

cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, cădĕre, 3. v. n.: **1.** *To fall* in the widest acceptation of the term.—**2.** Of the stars: *To sink, set* [akin to Sans. root ÇAD, "to fall"].

Cæcŭbum, i; see Cæcubus.

Cæcŭb-us, a, um, adj. [Cæcŭb-um, "Cæcubum"; a district of Southern Latium, famed for its wines] *Of,* or *belonging to, Cæcubum; Cæcuban.*—Hence, **Cæcŭbum,** i (*sc.* vīnum), n. *Cæcuban wine.*

cæcus, a, um, adj.: **1.** *Blind.*—**2.** Mentally *or* morally: *Blinded, blind;*—at vii. 13 applied as an epithet to rage.

cærŭlĕus (poet. **cærŭlus**), a, um, adj.: **1.** *Dark blue, azure, cærulean; sea-coloured, sea-green;*—at xiii. 16 applied to the sea-goddess Thetis, who is there called the *cærŭla māter* of Achilles.—**2.** With reference to the eyes: *Blue-eyed;* xvi. 7.

cærŭlus, a, um; see cærŭlĕus.

Cæsar, ăris, m. ("Hairy One") *Cæsar;* a cognomen in the Julian family at Rome; esp. of Caius Julius, the first Roman emperor, assassinated by Brutus and Cassius.—In the Epodes of Horace the name is used only of Augustus, the nephew and successor of Julius Cæsar, and the patron and friend of Horace [akin to Sans. keça, "hair"].

Călăbri, ōrum, m. plur. *The Calabri;* the inhabitants of Calabria (now Terra d'Otranto), a country of Lower Italy.—Hence, **Călăbr-us**, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Calabri* or *Calabria; Calabrian.*—At i. 27, 28, there is reference to the flocks of the wealthier Romans being kept in the pasture-grounds of the warm climate of Calabria during the winter months, and in the cool and wooded country of Lucania throughout the summer.—N.B. The second *a* in Calabrus is common, but at i. 27 it is made short.

Călăbrus, a, um; see Calabri.

călens, ntis, P. pres. of călĕo;—at xi. 13 *mei* is to be supplied with *călentis.*

călĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To be warm* or *hot; to be heated; to glow.*

Cămēna, æ, f. ("She who praises *or* narrates"] *A Muse;* —Plur.: *The* (nine) *Muses* [akin to Sans. root çAÑS, "to praise *or* narrate"].

campus, i, m. *A field, plain* [prob. akin to κῆπος, "a garden"].

candens, ntis: **1.** P. pres. of candĕo.—**2.** Pa.: *Glittering, shining, glistening.*

candĕo, *ŭi, no sup.*, ēre, 2. v. n. *To be of a glistening whiteness; to be brilliantly white* [akin to κά-ω, "to burn"].

cand-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [cand-ĕo, "to glisten"] **1.** *Glistening, dazzling white.*—**2.** *Beautiful, fair,* etc.—**3.** In mind *or* character: **a.** *Pure, guileless, unblemished.*—**b.** *Upright, open, frank, candid.*

Cānĭdĭa, æ, f. *Canidia;* a sorceress frequently mentioned by Horace.

căn-is, is, comm. gen.: **1.** *A dog, a bitch.*—**2.** As a term of reproach: *Dog* [akin to Gr. κύων, κυν-ός; Sans. *çvân*, "a dog"].

căno, cĕcĭni, no sup., cănĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a.: **1.** Neut.: **a.** *To utter,* or *produce, melodious sounds,* whether by the voice or an instrument; *to sing; to play* on a harp, *etc.*—**b.** As the responses of oracles were made in verse: *To foretell, predict, prophesy;* xiii. 11.—**2.** Act.: **a.** With Acc. of person: *To sing; to celebrate,* or *praise, in song;*—at ix. 18 Horace alludes to Deiotărus and Amyntas, two chiefs of the Gallo-Græci or Galatians, having gone over to the side of Augustus shortly before the battle of Actium.—**b.** *To foretell, predict;*—at C. S. 25 the Object of cĕcĭnisse is \

Acc. (demonstr. pron.) *id*, which is omitted before the follg. rel. *quod* [akin to Sans. root ÇAṀS, "to praise, to relate"].

can-tus, tūs, m. [can-o, "to sing"] ("A singing"; hence) *Song, singing, melody*, etc.

căpācĭor, us, comp. adj.; see căpax.

căp-ax, ācis, adj. [căp-ĭo, "to take"] ("That takes, *or* can take," *etc.*, much; "holding" much; hence) *Capacious.* ☞ Comp.: căpāc-ĭor; (Sup.: căpāc-issĭmus).

căpel-la, læ, f. dim. (only in form) [for căper-la; fr. căpra, capr-æ, "a she-goat," with *e* inserted] *A she-goat.*

căper, căpri, m. *A he-goat* [akin to κάπρος, "a wild boar"].

căp-illus, illi, m. ("The thing pertaining to the head"; hence) *The hair* of the head; —Plur.: *Locks* [akin to cap-ut, Gr. κεφ-αλή, "head," and Sans. *kap-âla*, "skull"].

căpr-ĭ-fīcus, i, f. [căper, căpr-i, "a goat"; (i) connecting vowel; fīcus, "a fig"] ("Goat-fig") *A wild fig-tree.*

cap-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [căp-ĭo, "to take"] *To try*, or *endeavour, to take; to capture.*

Căpŭa, æ, f. *Capua* (now *the village of Santa Maria*); the chief city of Campania, noted for its luxury.

căp-ut, ĭtis, n.: **1.** *The head.*—**2.** *A person, man* [akin to Sans. *kapâla*, Gr. κεφαλή].

căr-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To shear *or* be shorn"; hence) With Abl. [§ 119, *b*] *To be without, to be free from, not to be exposed to, to be delivered* or *extricated from*;—at xvi. 16 the inf. is used to denote "a purpose," and is equivalent to the Lat. Gerund in *dum* and the prep. *ad*: *in order to be*, or *for the purpose of being, free from*;—so in the Odes (i. 28) visĕre, *in order to visit*, or *for the purpose of visiting* [akin to καρ, a root of κείρ-ω, "to shear"].

cărīna, æ, f. ("The keel" of a ship, *etc.*; hence) *A ship, vessel.*

car-men, mĭnis, n. ("The praising thing"; hence) **1.** *A poem, ode.*—**2.** *A song* or *strain; poetry.*—**3.** *An incantation*; v. 72; xvii. 4 [akin to Sans. root ÇAṀS, "to praise"].

Carthāgo, ĭnis, f. ("New Town") *Carthage*; a city of Northern Africa, long the rival of Rome, and represented as having been built by Dido, after she had fled from Tyre. It was destroyed by Scipio Africanus the Younger at the

close of the third Carthaginian War, B.C. 146.

Castor, ŏris, m. *Castor;* a son of Jupiter and Leda, and the twin-brother of Pollux. After death Castor and his brother were placed in the heavens as the constellation Gĕmĭni, *i.e.* "The Twins," which served as a guide to mariners. Hence they were invoked as deities:—Castoris frater, *i.e.* Pollux; see above [Gr. Κάστωρ].

cast-us, a, um, adj. ("Purified"; hence) **1.** *Chaste, unpolluted.*—**2.** *Holy, religious, pious,* etc. [akin to Sans. root ÇUDH, "to be purified"; Gr. *καθ-αρός*, "pure"].

cătēn-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [cătēn-a, "a chain"] ("Provided with a *cătēna*"; hence) *Chained, bound, fettered.*

Caucăsus, i, m. *Caucăsus;* a rugged mountain-chain in Asia, between the Black and Caspian Seas.

căvē, 2 pers. sing. pres. imperat. of căvĕo.

căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, căvēre, 2. v. n.: **1.** *To take heed, beware.*—**2.** Imperat.: Cavē, *Take heed,* or *be on thy guard.*

căv-us, a, um, adj. ("Swollen"; hence, with reference to the interior) *Hollow* [akin to *Sans. root çvi,* "to swell"].

***cĕcĭnisse**, perf. inf.* of căno.

cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n.: **1.** *To go away, withdraw, depart.*—**2.** *To yield, give way, submit;*—at xv. 15 folld. by Dat. [akin to χάζομαι (= χάδσομαι), "to retire"].

cēl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To hide, conceal* [akin to Gr. *καλ-ύπτω*, "to hide"].

Centaurus, i, m. *A Centaur.*—According to mythology the Centaurs were a race of beings, partly horse and partly man, inhabiting the mountainous parts of Thessaly. They are most celebrated for their fight with the Lapĭthæ at the marriage-feast of Pirithŏus, the king of the latter, when they were defeated with great slaughter and driven from their country;—at xiii. 11 nobilis Centaurus, *the renowned Centaur = Chīron,* who was famed for his skill in medicine and divination. He was the tutor of Æsculapius, Hercules, and Achilles; and after death was placed among the constellations. [Gr. Κένταυρος].

centum, num. adj. plur. indecl. *A hundred* [akin to Sans. *çatan;* Gr. *ἑ-κατόν*].

Cĕr-es, ĕris, f.: **1.** *Ceres;* the goddess of agriculture and mother of Proserpine.—**2.** *Corn, grain* [akin either to Sans. root KRI, "to create."

' the creator *or* pro-
or to Sans. root ÇRÂ,
ı," and so, " she who

ı, ĕa, ĕum, adj. [cēr-a,
Of, or *made of, wax;*

tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1.
ns. [CER, root of cer-
'ce of " to decide " by
r contending; hence,
," *etc.*] 1. *To fight,*
contend, whether
or figuratively.—2.
t. (in poets): *To vie*
20.

, ta, tum, adj. [fr.
of cer-no, " to de-
" Decided"; hence)
ertain, settled, deter-
2. *Stated, fixed.*

s, vi, m. (" The
)ne"; hence) 1. *A*
A deer [akin to
a horn"].

ıs, ētĕra, ētĕrum, adj.
sing.) *The other,*
—As Si bst.: cētĕra,
plur. *The remaining*
he rest or *remainder.*
dv. *As, like as.*

, a, um, adj. [Chī-os,
(now " Scio"); an
the Ægēan Sea, on
of Ionia, famed for
and marble] *Of,* or
to, Chios; Chian.

ı, i, m. (" A dance,"
a ring; hence, " a dancing, *or* singing, troop," *etc.;* hence) *A chorus, choir* [χορός].

Chrĕmēs, ētis, m. *Chremes;* the name of an avaricious old man in the plays of Terence, and mentioned by Horace at i. 33. The name in its Greek form is also common in the New Comedy of the Greeks [χρέμης, " a spitting, *or* asthmatic, person"; fr. χρέμπτομαι, " to spit"].

cĭbus, i, m. *Food.*

cĭcūta, æ, f. *Hemlock.*

cĭĕo, cīvi, cĭtum, cĭēre, 2. v. a. *To make to go; to impel, urge on* or *onwards.*—Pass.: **cĭeor**, cĭtus sum, cĭēri [akin to Gr. κίω, " to go"].

cĭn-is, ĕris, m. Sing. and Plur. *Ashes* [akin to Gr. κόν-ις, " dust"].

Circā; **Circæus**, a, um; see Circē.

Circe, es (Lat. Abl. accessory form **Circā**, xvii. 17), f. *Circē;* a sorceress, the daughter of Hēĕlĭŏs and the Oceanid Persē. She dwelt in the island Ææa; and when Ulysses, in the course of his wanderings, arrived there, she changed several of his companions into hogs, and became so enamoured of himself that he was induced to remain with her for a whole year. Before

his departure she restored his companions to their human shape.—Hence **Circ-æus,** æa, æum, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Circë; Circæan.*—As Tuscŭlum was built by Tēlĕgŏnus, the son of Ulysses and Circë, the epithet *Circæa* is applied to its *mœnia* at i. 30 [Κίρκη, "Hen-hawk, Hen-falcon"].

circ-um, adv. *and* prep. [prob. adverbial acc. of circus, "a ring"] ("In a ring"; hence) **1.** Adv.: *Around, round about, all round.*—**2.** Prep. with Acc.: *Around,* etc.

circum-gĕmo, no perf. nor sup., gĕmĕre, 3. v. a. [circum, "around"; gĕmo, "to groan"; hence, of wild beasts, "to roar *or* growl"] *To roar,* or *growl, around.*

circum-văg-us, a, um, adj. [circum, "around"; văg-or, "to wander"] ("Wandering around"; hence, as an epithet of the Ocean) *Moving around in a circle, flowing around, all-surrounding.*

1. **cĭtus,** a, um, P. perf. pass. of cĭĕo.

2. **cĭ-tus,** ta, tum, adj. [cĭ-ĕo, "to put in motion"] ("Put in motion"; hence) *Swift, fleet, rapid.*

cīv-īlis, īle, adj. [cīv-is, "a citizen"] *Of,* or *belonging to, a citizen* or *the citizens; civil:*—cīvīlĭa bella, *civil wars,* i.e. wars between fellow citizens.—At xvi. 1 Horace refers in *altera ætas* to the bloodshed approaching through the quarrel of Octavianus (*i.e.* Augustus) and Antony; the previous *ætas* being that marked by the civil commotions dating from the times of Marĭus and Sylla, and extending over a space of about sixty years.

cīvis, is, comm. gen. ("A dweller"; hence) *A citizen,* as a dweller in a city [akin to Sans. root KSHI, "to dwell"].

cīv-ĭtas, ĭtātis, f. [civ-is, "a citizen"] ("The condition of the *civis*"; hence, "citizenship"; hence) *The citizens; the state* or *community.*

classĭcum, i; see classicus.

class-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [class-is, in the meaning of "forces, troops," whether for land or sea service] *Of,* or *belonging to, forces* or *troops;* but only found in use as a Subst.: **classicum,** i (*sc.* signum), n. ("A battle-signal"; hence) *A war-trumpet.*

clā-rus, ra, rum, adj. ("Heard"; hence, "clear" in sound; hence) **1.** *Clear, bright, shining, brilliant.*—**2.** Of distinguished persons: *Renowned, illustrious, famous,* etc.

clau-do, si, sum, dĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To shut, close.*—2. *To shut in* or *up, to enclose.*—3. *To enclose, surround* [akin to κλεί-ω, "to shut"].

cœl-e-s, cœl-ĭ-tis, adj. [for cœl-i-ts; fr. cœl-um, "heaven"; I, root of ĕo, "to go"; (t) epenthetic] ("Heaven-going"; hence) *Heavenly, celestial.*—As Subst.: **Cœlĭtes**, um (*sc.* dei), m. plur. *The heavenly deities, the celestial gods.*

Cœlĭtes, um; see cœles.

cœl-um, i, n.: 1. *Heaven.*—2. *The heavens, the sky* [akin to κοῖλ-os, "hollow"].

co-ercĕo, ercŭi, ercĭtum, ercēre, 2. v. a. [for cŏ-arcĕo; fr. co (= cum), in "intensive" force; arcĕo, "to enclose"] "To enclose wholly"; hence) 1. *To restrain, keep within limits*, etc.—2. *To restrain, check, curb, stop.*

cŏhors, tis, f. ("An enclosed place"; hence, "a multitude enclosed," *etc.*, in a place; hence) *A band, body*, of persons, esp. of soldiers;—at xvi. 60 applied to the companions of Ulysses [akin to χόρτος, "an enclosed place," from which force its meaning of "garden" is obtained].

Colch-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [Colch-i, "the Colchians"] *Of*, or *belonging to, the Colchians; Colchian:* — venena Colchica, *Colchian poisons*, i.e. such as were employed by Mēdēa; xvii. 35.

Colchis, ĭdis, f. *A woman of Colchis, a Colchian woman;* at xvi. 58 = Mēdēa.—The modern name of Colchis is Mingrelia.

cŏlendus, a, um, Gerundive of cŏlo.

col-lis, is, m. *A hill:*—septem colles, *the seven hills* of Rome; C. S. 7 [akin to κολ-ώνη].

col-lŏco, lŏcāvi, lŏcātum, lŏcāre, 1. v. a. [for con-lŏco; fr. con (= cum), in "intensive" force; lŏco, "to place"] *To put*, or *place*, anywhere; *to set up.*

collum, i, n. *The neck*, whether of men *or* animals.

cŏlo, cŏlŭi, cultum, cŏlĕre, 3. v. a. ("To abide, *or* dwell, in" a place; hence, of the soil, "to cultivate"; hence, "to cultivate, attend carefully to"; hence) Of deities: *To worship, reverence, honour, adore.*—Pass.: **color**, cultus sum, cŏli [akin to Sans. root KSHI, "to dwell"].

cŏlor, ōris, m. *Colour, hue.*

cŏlumba, æ, f. *A dove, pigeon.*

cŏma, æ, f. Sing. and Plur.: *Hair* of the head; *locks*, etc. [κόμη].

cŏm-e-s, cŏm-ĭ-tis, comm. gen. [for com-i-t-s; fr. com (=cum), "with"; I, root of ĕo, "to go"; (t) epenthetic] ("One who goes with another"; hence) *A companion, comrade, attendant.*

commūn-ĭter, adv. [commūn-is, "common"] ("After the manner of the *communis*"; hence) *In common*, or *together*, with others.

com-păro, părāvi, părātum, părāre, 1. v. a. [com (=cum), "together"; păro, "to bring *or* put"] ("To bring, *or* put, together"; hence) *To make* or *get ready, prepare.*

compes, ĕdis, f. [for comped-s; fr. com (=cum), "together"; pes, pĕd-is, "a foot"; plur. "the feet"] ("That holds, *or* keeps, the feet together"; hence) *A* wooden *fetter*, or *shackle, for the feet.*

com-plĕo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [com (=cum), in "augmentative" force; plĕo, "to fill"] *To fill entirely* or *completely; to fill up, fill.*

complēsti, for complēvisti, 2. pers. sing. perf. ind. of complĕo.

conchȳlĭum, ĭi, n. ("A shell-fish" in general; hence) *An oyster;* ii. 49.

con-cŭp-isco, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, iscĕre, 3. v. a. intens. [con (=cum), in "intensive" force; cŭp-ĭo, "to desire"] *To desire eagerly, to long for; to have a great desire,* or *wish, for.*

concupīveris, 2 pers. sing. perf. subj. of concŭpisco.

con-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [con (=cum), "together"; do, "to put"] ("To put, *or* lay, together"; hence) 1. *To erect, build.*—**2.** Of weapons: **a.** *To lay aside.*—**b.** *To sheathe* a sword.—**3.** *To lay,* or *store, up.*—Pass.: **condor,** dĭtus sum, di.

cōnōpĭum, ĭi, n. *A net of fine gauze* used originally by the Egyptians, especially round beds, as a protection against gnats, etc.; *a mosquito-curtain* [κωνωπεῖον, fr. κώνωψ, "a gnat, mosquito"].

conscĭent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [consciens, conscĭent-is, "knowing with, *or* in, one's self"] ("A knowing with, *or* in, one's self"; hence) *A moral sense,* or *consciousness,* of right and wrong; *conscience.*

consĭlĭum, ĭi, n ("A plan, design, purpose"; hence) *Counsel, advice.*

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [con (=cum), in "augmentative" force; sisto, "to set one's self," *i.e.* "to stand"] *To take one's stand; to stand, to stand still.*

constant-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [constans, constant-is, "standing firm"] ("A standing firm"; hence) Of character, *etc.*: *Firmness, steadfastness, constancy.*

consul, ŭlis, m. *A consul;* one of the two chief magistrates of the Roman state, chosen annually after the expulsion of the kings:—Torquāto consule (*Torquatus being consul;* i.e.) *in the consulship of Torquātus* [§ 125, *a*]; see Torquātus.

contăg-ĭum, ĭi, n. (contingo, "to touch on all sides, to come in contact with," through verbal root CONTAG (*i.e.* con = cum; TAG, root of tango)] ("Contact"; hence) *Contagion;*—at xvi. 53 in plur.

con-temno, tempsi, temptum, temnĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; temno, "to despise"] *To despise greatly; to disdain, contemn.*—Pass.: **con-temnor**, temptus sum, temni.

contemptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of contemno.

con-tendo, tendi, tentum, tendĕre, 3. v. n. [con (= cum), in "augmentative" force; tendo, "to bend one's way"] *To bend one's*, etc., *way* or *course; to proceed*, etc.

conten-tus, ta, tum, adj. [contĭnĕo, in force of "to restrain" one's self; through verbal root **conten** (con (= cum); TEN, root of tĕnĕo)] ("That restrains itself," *etc.*; hence) With Abl.: *Contented*, or *satisfied, with* [§ 119: (**a**), (2)].

contrā, adv. *and* prep.: **1.** Adv.: **a.** *Over against, on the opposite side, opposite.*—**b.** *In opposition.*—**c.** *On the other hand.*—**d.** *Just the contrary, the reverse.*—**2.** Prep. gov. Acc.: **a.** *Against.*—**b.** *Over against, opposite.*

con-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), "together"; trăho, "to draw *or* drag"] ("To draw, *or* drag, together"; hence) Of the sky as Object: *To cause*, or *make, to lower;* xiii. 1.

contraxi, perf. ind. of contrăho.

contŭmēl-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [obsol. contŭmēl-us, "swelling greatly"] ("The quality of the *contumelus*"; hence) *Insult, affront, abuse, indignity, contumely;*—at xi. 26 in plur.

con-tundo, tŭdi, tūsum, tundĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "intensive" force; tundo, "to bruise *or* pound"] ("To bruise, *or* pound, exceedingly"; hence) *To bruise severely; to dash to pieces.*

conversus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of converto.

con-verto, verti, versum,

vertĕre, 3. v. a. [con (= cum), in "strengthening" force; verto, "to turn"] 1. *To turn, turn round.*—2. *To alter, change*, etc., the nature *or* character of a person *or* thing.—Pass.: **convertor,** versus sum, verti.

convīv-ĭum, ĭi, n. [convīv-o, "to live together"; hence, "to eat, feast, *or* banquet together"] ("An eating, *etc.*, together"; hence) *A feast, entertainment, banquet.*

1. **cō-p-ĭa,** ĭæ, f. [contr. fr. co-op-ia; fr. co (= cum), in "augmentative" force; ops, ŏp-is, "means," *etc.*] ("The thing pertaining to *ops*"; hence) 1. *Abundance, plenty.*—2. Personified: *Copia*, the goddess of plenty; C. S. 60.

2. **Copia,** æ; see 1. copia, no. 2.

cor-nu, nūs, n. ("A horn" of an animal; hence) 1. *The horn* of plenty; C. S. 60.—According to mythology the horn of the goat Amalthēa, that suckled Jupiter, was placed amongst the constellations, and was regarded as the emblem of plenty and fertility.—2. *The end*, or *extremity, of a sail-yard* [κέρας].

cŏrōna, æ, f. *A crown, chaplet, wreath* [κορώνη, "a crow"; *hence*, of anything curved *or* bent like a crow's bill; *e.g.* "a circlet," *etc.*].

corp-us, ŏris, n. ("That which is made *or* formed"; hence) *The body*, whether of men *or* animals [akin to Sans. root KLIP, "to make"].

Cŏtytt-ĭa, ĭōrum, n. plur. [Cŏtytt-o, "Cotytto," the goddess of lewdness] *The Cotyttia; the rites*, or *festival, of Cotytto.*

crā-tes, tis, f. ("That which is tied *or* fastened"; hence, "wicker-work"; hence) *A hurdle* [akin to Sans. root ÇRATH, "to tie"].

crēdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a. ("To put faith in"; hence) 1. Neut.: *To believe.*—2. Act.: *To believe* a thing; *to hold*, or *admit, as true* [akin to Sans. *çrat*, "faith"; do, "to put"].

crēd-ŭlus, ŭla, ŭlum, adj. [crēd-o, "to believe"] ("Believing"; hence) *Confiding, credulous.*

crĕmo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To burn, consume by fire.*—Pass.: **crĕmor,** ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root ÇRÂ, "to cook"].

Crĕon, ontis, m. *Creon*, king of Corinth, who betrothed his daughter Creüsa to Jason:—Creontis filia = Crĕūsa, v. 64 [Κρέων = Κρείων, "Lord, Ruler"].

crĕpo, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. v. n. *To rustle, clatter*, etc.

Crēta, æ, f. *Crete* (now *Candia*); an island in the Eastern part of the Mediterranean, distinguished in ancient times for its fertility and early civilisation, and renowned for its hundred cities [Κρήτη].

crī-nis, nis, m. [for crē-nis; fr. CRE, root of crē-sco, "to grow"] ("The growing thing"; hence) *The hair* of the head [cf. θρίξ, τριχός, "hair"; fr Sans. root DṚIH, "to grow"].

cruor, ōris, m. *Blood, gore.*

crūra, um, nom. and acc. plur. of crus.

crus, ūris, n. ("That which goes"; hence) *A leg* [akin to Sans. root ÇRI, "to go"].

cŭb-īle, īlis, n. [cŭb-o, "to lie down"] ("A thing for lying down"; hence) *A couch, bed.*

cŭb-o, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. v. n. *To lie, lie down* [akin to κύπτω, "to bend forwards"].

culp-a, æ, f. ("A deed"; hence, in bad sense) *A fault*, etc. [akin to Sans. root KḶIP, "to make"].

cultus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of cŏlo.

cum, prep. gov. abl. *With; together* or *along with.*—N.B. With Personal pronouns cum always follows its case, *e.g.* tecum, nobiscum, *etc.*, and usually so with Relative pronouns, *e.g.* quibuscum, *etc.* [akin to Sans. *sam;* also to Gr. ξύν, σύν].

cunctus, a, um (most frequently plur.), adj. [contr. from conjunctus, P. perf. pass. of conjungo, "to join *or* unite together"] ("United together"; hence) *All, the whole, the whole of.*

Cŭp-īdo, īdĭnis, m. [cŭp-ĭo, "to desire"] ("Desire, longing"; hence) **1.** The passion of *love.*—**2.** Personified: *Cupid*, the god of love *or* desire.

cupressus, i, f. *A cypress-tree* [Gr. κυπάρισσος].

cu-r (anciently, quo-r), adv. [contr. fr. quā rē *or* cui rĕi, the Abl. and Dat. of qui and res, respectively] *Why? for what cause? wherefore?*

cūr-a, æ, f. [for cœr-a; fr. cœr-o, old form of quær-o, "to seek"] ("The seeking thing"; hence, with accessory notion of trouble) **1.** *Care, carefulness, attention.*—**2.** *Care, anxiety, solicitude, trouble, grief, sorrow*, etc.

cūr-ĭōsus, ĭōsa, ĭōsum, adj. [cūr-a, "care"] ("Full of *cūra*"; hence, "careful; applying one's self, *etc.*, assiduously"; hence) **1.** In a good sense: *Eagerly enquiring.*—**2.**

In a bad sense: *Curious, inquisitive.*

cūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [cur-a, "care"] *To have a care for, to attend to;*—at C. S. 71 *curet* is the "Subjunctivus Optativus"; see ĕdo.

curr-us, ūs, m. [curr-o, "to run"] ("A running; that which runs"; hence) *A chariot, car.*

cur-vus, va, vum, adj.: **1.** *Bent, curved.*—**2.** Of a shore, road, *etc.*: *Winding,* etc. [akin to Gr. κυρ-τός, "curved, arched"].

Cyllēn-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [Cyllēn-ē, "Cyllēne," a mountain of Arcadia in ancient S. Greece, on which Mercury was born and reared] *Of,* or *belonging to, Cyllēne; Cyllenian*:—Cyllēnēa fĭdes, *the Cyllenean lyre;* the lyre being so termed in consequence of its having been invented by Mercury; xiii. 9.

dap-s, is (Gen. Plur. seems not to occur), f. ("A sacrificial feast"; hence) *A rich feast, a banquet* [akin to δαπ, root of δάπ-τω, "to devour," and δαπ-άνη, "expense"].

dăte, 2 pers. plur. pres. imperat. of do.

dē, prep. gov. abl.: **1.** Of *place, etc.*: **a.** *From, away from, out of.*—**b.** *Down from.*—**2.** Of origin, *etc.*: *Of, from.*—**3.** Of number: *Of, out of.*—**4.** Of a whole from which something is taken: *From, of.*—**5.** *Concerning, respecting, about.*—**6.** *After, according to.*

dĕa, æ, f. [akin to dĕus] *A goddess.*

Dĕcem-ber, bris, m. *December;* the tenth month of the Roman year reckoned from March, which was originally the first month [decem, "ten"; Sans. *vâr-a,* Persian *bâr,* "time *or* period"; and so, "ten-time *or* period"].

dē-cerpo, cerpsi, cerptum, cerpĕre, 3. v. a. [for dē-carpo; fr. dē, "away"; carpo, "to pluck"] *To pluck away* or *off; to pull off, gather.*

dĕc-et, ŭit, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. impers. (*It*) *is becoming, fitting, proper, suitable;* (*it*) *beseems* or *behoves;*—at i. 9 *decet* has for its Subject the clause *quā ferre* (sc. *hunc laborem*) *non molles viros;*—at xiii. 5 supply as the Subject of *decet* the clause *occasionem răpĕre de dĭē;* see preceding context [§ 156, (3)] [akin to Sans. root DIÇ; whence, also, Gr. δείκ-νῡμι, "to show"].

dĕc-ies, adv. [dĕc-em, "ten"] *Ten times.*

dĕcōr-us, a, um, adj. [dĕc-or, dĕcōr-is, "comeliness"]

("Having *decor*"; hence) 1. *Decorated*, *ornamented*, etc.—2. *Beautiful.*

dēcrē-tum, ti, n. [dēcerno, "to decree," through verbal root DECRE (=dē; CRE, root of cerno)] ("That which is decreed"; hence) *A decree*, *ordinance.*

dĕc-us, ŏris, n. [dĕc-et, "(it) is becoming"] ("That which is becoming," *etc.*; hence) 1. *Ornament*, *decoration.*—2. *Dignity*, *honour*, *glory.*

dēcussi, perf. ind. of dēcŭtĭo.

dē-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, cŭtĕre, 3. v. a. [for dē-quătĭo; fr. dē, "off *or* down from"; quătĭo, "to shake"] *To shake off*, or *down*, *from.*

dē-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead down"; hence) *To bring down.*

dē-fīgo, fixi, fixum, fīgĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "down"; fīgo, "to fix"] "To fix, *or* fasten, down"; hence) *To fix*, or *fasten*, *immoveably*;—at xvii. 5 the editions vary between *dēfixa* and *rĕfixa.*—Pass.: **dē-fīgor**, fixus sum, fīgi.

dēfixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēfīgo.

dē-form-is, e, adj. [dē, denoting "separation"; form-a, "*beauty*"] ("Devoid of beauty, ugly"; hence) *Odious*, *unseemly*, *disgraceful*; xiii. 18.

dēfŭisse, perf. inf. of dēsum.

dĕ-hinc, adv. [dē, "from"; hinc, "hence"] ("From hence"; hence) In time: *After this*, *next*, *afterwards*, *then.*—N.B. At xvi. 65 this word is to be pronounced as a monosyllable if the reading *ærĕa* is adopted; see æs.

dē-lĭb-ŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. a. With Abl.: *To smear all over*, or *to besmear*, *with.*—Pass.: **dē-lĭb-uor**, ūtus sum, ŭi.

dēlĭbūtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēlĭbŭo.

dēment-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [dēmens, dement-is, "out of one's mind"] ("The state of the *demens*"; hence) 1. *Insanity*, *madness.*—2. *Foolishness*, *folly.*

dens, tis, m. ("The eating thing"; hence) *A tooth*;—at vi. 15 *dens ater* denotes "envy, ill-will" [prob. shortened fr. ĕdens, ĕdent-is, part. pres. of ĕd-o, "to eat"; akin to Sans. *dant-as*, fr. root AD; and Gr. ὀδ-ούς (Ionic ὀδ-ών), ὀδ-όντ-ος, fr. root ἐδ].

dē-rĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for dē-răpĭo; fr. dē, "away"; răpĭo, "to tear"] With Abl. [§ 122, *a*] *To tear away from*, *to drag down from.*

de-scendo, scendi, scensum, scendĕre, 3. v. n. [for dē-scando; fr. dē, "down"; scando, "to climb"] ("To climb down"; hence) *To come*, or *go*, *down; descend.*

dēsīdĕr-ĭum, ĭi (dēsīdĕrî, xvii. 80), n. [dēsīdĕr-o, "to long for"] **1.** *A longing*, or *ardent desire*, for something not possessed.—**2.** *Grief*, or *regret*, for the loss, *or* absence, of some person *or* thing.

dē-sĭlĭo, sĭlŭi, sultum, sĭlīre, 4. v. n. [for dē-sălĭo; fr. dē, "down from"; sălĭo, "to leap"] *To leap*, or *spring*, *down from;* — at xvi. 48, xvii. 70, folld. by Abl. dependent on prep. in verb [§ 122, *a*].

dē-sĭno, sīvi *or* sĭi, sĭtum, sĭnĕre, 3. v. a. [dē, "away"; sĭno (in literal force), "to put"] ("To put away"; hence) with Inf.: *To leave off* doing, *etc.; to cease to* do, etc.; *to cease from* doing, *etc.*

dē-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, 3. v. n. [dē, "away from"; sisto (neut.), "to place, *or* set, one's self, *etc.;* to stand"] ("To stand away from"; hence) With Inf.: *To cease* to do; *to give over*, or *desist from*, doing, *etc.*

destĭti, perf. ind. of dēsisto.

dē-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. [dē, *"away from"; sum, "to* be"] ("To be away from"; hence) *To be absent.*

dētestā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [detest(a)-or, "to execrate"] ("An execrating"; hence) *An execration*, *curse.*

dē-trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a. [de, "away"; trăho, "to draw"] ("To draw away"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, (3)] *To take off*, or *remove, from.*

dētraxĕram, plup. ind. of detrăho.

dĕus, i (Dat. Plur. dîs, C.S. 7), m. *A god* [akin to Sans. *deva;* Gr. *θεός*].

dē-vŏco, vŏcāvi, vŏcātum, vŏcāre, 1. v. a. [dē, "down"; vŏco, "to call"] *To call down* (at xvii. 5) by incantations.

dēvōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of dēvŏveo;—at xvi. 9 *dēvōti sanguĭnis* is Gen. of Quality [§ 128].

dē-vŏvĕo, vōvi, vōtum, vŏvēre, 2. v. a. [dē, "away from"; vŏvĕo, "to vow"] ("To vow away from" one's self to another; hence, "to devote" to a deity; hence, with reference to the infernal gods) *To curse, execrate.*—Pass.: **dē-vŏvĕor**, vōtus sum, vŏvēri.

dex-ter, tĕra or tra, tĕrum *or* trum, adj. *To*, or *on*, *the right hand* or *side; right* as opp. to "left."—As Subst.: **dextĕra** and **dextra**, æ, f. *The*

right hand whether of the body or to denote direction.

dextĕra, æ; **dextra,** æ; see dexter.

dî, nom. and voc. plur. of dĕus.

Dĭāna, æ, f. *Diana;* daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo the sun-god, and goddess of hunting.

dīco, dixi, dictum, dīcĕre, 3. v. a. ("To show, *or* point out," by speaking; hence) **1.: a.** *To say, speak:*— semel dictum est, *has once been spoken,* i.e. determined by Jupiter or the gods; C. S. 26.—**b. dicunt** (*sc.* homines). *Men say, the report is;* xiv. 9, where it is folld. by an Objective clause. —The Subject is sometimes omitted (as in the above instance) before the third person plur. in other cases than of the unemphasised pronouns.—**2.** *To relate, sing, celebrate,* in verse [akin to Sans. root DIÇ, Gr. δείκ-νῡμι, "to show"].

dĭes, ēi, m. (in sing. sometimes f.) *A day* [akin to Sans. *div,* "heaven; a day"].

dif-fĕro, dis-tŭli, dī-lātum, dif-ferre, v. a. [for dis-fĕro; fr. dis, "apart"; fĕro, "to carry"] ("To carry apart, to separate"; hence) **1.** *To carry in different directions.*—**2.** *To scatter, disperse.*

dif-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. v. a. [for dis-fundo; fr. dis, "in different directions"; fundo, "to pour out"] ("To pour out in different directions"; hence) With Dat.: *To spread abroad over;* —at xiv. 1 *diffūdĕrit* is the (perf.) subj. in an indirect, or oblique, question [§ 149].

dīræ, ārum; see dīrus.

dī-rus, ra, rum, adj. *Fearful, terrible, dire.*—As Subst.: **dīræ,** ārum (sc. vōces *or* res), f. plur. ("Dreadful words *or* things"; hence) *Curses, imprecations* [prob. akin to δείδω, "to fear"].

1. **dis,** dītis; see dīves.

2. **dîs,** dat. plur. of dĕus; C. S. 7.

discinc-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for discing-tus; fr. discing-o, "to unloose, ungird"] ("Unloosed, ungirded"; hence, "having, *or* with, loose flowing garments"; hence) *Dissolute, extravagant, prodigal.*

discord-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [discors, discord-is, "disagreeing"] ("The quality of the *discors*"; hence) *Discord, dissension, variance.*

1. **dis-par,** pāris, adj. [dis, denoting "contrariety"; par, "equal"] ("Unequal"; hence) *Of a different kind* or *sort.*—As Subst.: **dispar,** ăris (*sc.* animal), n. An animal of a

different, or *another*, *kind;* vii. 12.

2. **dispar**, dispăris; see 1. dispar.

dis-sĭlĭo, sĭlŭi, no sup., sĭlīre, 4. v. n. [for dis-sălĭo; fr. dis, "apart"; sălĭo, "to leap"] ("To leap apart"; hence) *To burst*, or *split*, *asunder*.

dis-sĭpo, sĭpāvi, sĭpātum, sĭpāre, 1. v. a. [dis, "apart"; obsol. sĭpo (*or* sŭpo), "to cast"] ("To cast apart"; hence) *To scatter*, *disperse*.

disten-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for distend-tus; fr. distend-o, "to stretch asunder"; hence, "to distend, fill"] *Distended*, *full*.

dītâsse, for dītāvisse, perf. inf. of dīto.

dīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dis, dīt-is, "rich"] *To make rich* or *wealthy; to enrich*.

dīva, æ; see dīvus.

dīv-es, ĭtis (also **dis**, dītis), adj. *Rich*, *wealthy* [akin to Sans. root DIV, "to shine"].

dĭ-vĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, vĭdĕre, 3. v. a. ("To part asunder, to cleave"; hence] With Acc. of nearer Object and Dat. of remoter Object: *To divide* something *out to; to distribute* something *to* or *among; to scatter* something *among* [*di* (= *dis*), "*asunder*"; root VID, akin to Sans. BHID, "*to part* or disjoin"].

dīvus, a, um, adj. *Godlike*, *divine*.—As Subst.: **a. dīvus**, i, m. *A deity*, *a god*. —**b. dīva**, æ, f. *A goddess* [δῖϝ-ος].

do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, 1. v. a. *To give* in the fullest sense of the term [akin to Sans. root DÂ, and Gr. δί-δω-μι, "to give"].

dŏc-ĭlis, ĭle, adj. [dŏc-ĕo, "to teach"] ("That can be taught"; hence) *Easily taught*, *teachable*, *apt to learn* or *be instructed*, *docile*.

doc-tus, ta, tum, adj. [dŏc-ĕo, "to teach"] ("Taught"; hence) Of persons: *Learned*, *skilful*, *well versed*, *experienced*;—at C. S. 75 folld. by Inf.

dŏl-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. *To grieve*, *sorrow*, *mourn*.

dŏlĭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of dŏlĕo.

dōlĭum, ĭi, n. *A very large jar; a* bell-mouthed open *earthen vessel*, for wine or other liquids.

dŏlor, ōris, m. [dŏl-ĕo, "to be in pain; to grieve"] **1.** *Pain* of body.—**2.** *Grief*, *sorrow*.

dŏlus, i, m.: **1.** *Craft*, *fraud*, *guile*, *deceit*.—**2.** *A stratagem* [δόλος].

dŏm-o, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. v. a.:

1. *To tame.*—2. *To subdue, vanquish.*—Pass.: **dŏm-or,** ĭtus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root DAM, "to tame"].

dŏmŭi, perf. ind. of dŏmo.

dŏmus, i *and* ūs, f.: **1.**: **a.** *A dwelling, abode, house, home.* —**b.** As Acc. of place "whither" [§ 101]:—**dŏmum,** *to one's,* etc., *house; home; homewards;* ii. 62; xi. 20.—**2.** *A household.*—**3.** *A family, race,* etc. [δόμος].

dŏnec, adv.: **1.** *As long as, while.*—**2.** *Until, till at length.*

dōn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dōn-um, "a gift"] **1.** With thing as Object: *To give* something *as a present; to give, present, bestow.*—**2.** With Acc. of person and Abl. of thing: *To present* a person *with* something;—at C. S. 30 *donet* is the "Subjunctivus Optativus"; see ĕdo.

dō-num, ni, n. [for dā-num; fr. do, "to give"; through root DA] ("That which is given"; hence) *A gift, present.*

Dōr-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [Dōr-ĕs, "The Dōrĕs *or* Dorians"; the people of Dōrĭs, a small mountainous country or district of S. Greece] (Of, *or* belonging to, the Dorians"; hence) *Dorian:* — Dorium carmen, *a Dorian strain* or *lay,* i.e. a strain, *or* lay, of a grave *or* severe character.

dŭb-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [dŭb-o (old form of dŭb-ĭto), "to vibrate to and fro"] ("Vibrating to and fro"; hence) **1.** *Doubtful, uncertain.*—**2.** Mentally: *Undecided, wavering.*

dūcendus, a, um, Gerundive of dūco.

dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To lead, conduct.* —**2.** *To lead* soldiers, *etc.,* as a commander does.—**3.** Of sleep as Object: *To bring on, induce.*—**4.** Of time, life, *etc.,* as Object: *To pass, spend;* —at xvii. 63 the Gerundive is folld. by Dat. of person *misero* (sc. *tibi*) [§ 107, *d*].—Pass.: **dūcor,** ductus sum, dūci [akin to Sans. root DUH, "to draw out"].

dulc-is, e, adj.: **1.** As opposed to ămārus, "bitter": *Sweet* to the taste.—**2.** *Sweet, delightful, agreeable, pleasant.*—**3.** Of persons *or* things: *Dear, beloved,* etc. [usually referred to γλυκ-ύς].

dum, conj. *and* adv. [for dium, old acc. form of dĭes, "a day"] **1.** Conj.: **a.** *While, while that, whilst* [§ 152, II. (2)].—**b.** *Until, until that* [§ 152, III. (1)].—**c.** *Provided that* [§ 152, I. (4)].—**2.** Adv.: *Yet, as yet:*—nec dum (or as one word, necdum), *and not yet, nor yet.*

dūr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [dūr-us, "hard"] ("To make hard"; hence) Of persons: *To harden, render hard;* xvi. 65.

dūrus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Hard* to the touch.—2. *Hard, harsh, stern, unfeeling,* etc. — 3. *Hard, unfortunate, adverse.* —4. *Hardy, vigorous, strong.*

dux, dŭcis, comm. gen. [for duc-s; fr. dūc-o, "to lead"] 1. *A leader, conductor, guide.* —2. *A leader, commander, general.*

ē; see ex.

ĕāmus, 1 pers. plur. pres. subj. of ĕo.

ĕchīnus, i, m. *A sea-urchin* [ἐχῖνος].

ĕd-ax, ācis, adj. [ĕd-o, "to eat"] ("Prone to eat"; hence) *Voracious, gluttonous.*

ĕdim; see ĕdo.

ĕdo, ēdi, ēsum *or* essum, ĕdĕre *or* esse, 3. v. a. *To eat:* —edit, *may he eat;* iii. 3, where edit is the 3 pers. sing. of edim, the old form of pres. subj. of ĕdo.—N.B. In positive clauses the second and third persons of the present Subjunctive and the third person of the perfect Subjunctive are employed in the force of the Gr. Optative, *i.e.* to express a wish or desire. *When the Subjunctive* is thus used, it is called "Subjunctivus Optativus" [akin to Sans. root AD; Gr. ἔδ-ω, "to eat"].

effāre, 2 pers. sing. pres. imperat. of effor.

ef-fĕro, ex-tŭli, ē-lātum, efferre, v. a. [for ex-fĕro; fr. ex, "out"; fĕro, "to bear"] ("To carry out"; hence) *To lift up, uplift, raise.*

effĭc-ax, ācis, adj. [effĭc-ĭo, "to bring about"] ("Prone to bring about"; hence) *Mighty, powerful.*

ef-for, fātus sum, fāri, 1. v. dep. [for ex-for; fr. ex, "out"; for, "to speak"] 1. *To speak out, speak, utter.*—2. *To tell, mention, declare,* etc.

ef-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for ex-fŭgĭo; fr. ex, "away"; fŭgĭo, "to flee from"] ("To flee away from"; hence) Of things as Subject: *To escape* the notice, *or* observation, of a person, *etc.;* v. 102.

ĕg-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. With Gen. [§ 119, 1]: *To be in need,* or *want, of; to be destitute of.*

ĕgo, Gen. mĕi (plur. **nos**), pers. pron. *I;*—at i. 5 nos is emphatic; see 1. quis, no. 3. b. [akin to Gr. ἐγώ; Sans. *aham*].

ēheu, interj. *Ah! alas!*

ējŭlā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [ējŭl(a)-o,

"to wail, lament"] *A wailing* or *lamenting; lamentation.*

ē-lăbōro, lăbōrāvi, lăbōrātum, lăbōrāre, 1. v. a. [ē (= ex), in "intensive" force; lăbōro (act.), "to work out"] **1.** *To work out, elaborate.*—**2.** P. perf. pass.: *Carefully worked, elaborated, elaborate*:—non elaboratum ad pedem, *after no elaborate measure*, i.e. *in careless*, or *simple, measure*; xiv. 12;—cf. non.—Pass.: **ē-lăbōror**, lăbōrātus sum, lăbōrāri.

ē-mancĭpo, mancĭpāvi, mancĭpātum, mancĭpāre, 1. v. a. [ē (= ex), "away from"; mancĭpo, in force of "to transfer" (as property) to another] ("To transfer away from one's self" to another; hence) *To give up, surrender, subject, sell*, etc.—Pass.: **ē-mancĭpor**, mancĭpātus sum, mancĭpāri.

ensis, is, m. *A sword* [akin to Sans. *asi*].

ĕ-o, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. *To go, proceed, advance*;—at ix. 30 folld. by Acc. of the place "whither" [§ 101]:—ĕāmus, *let us go*; xvi. 36.—N.B. The first pers. plur. pres. Subjunctive is used at times to express a mutual adhortation, in which the speaker includes himself as well as the person addressed. This is called "Subjunctivus Adhortativus" [root I, akin to Sans. root I; Gr. ἰ-έναι].

Eōus, a, um, adj. *Belonging to the east; eastern* [ἠῷος].

ĕpōdos, i (Gen. plur. ĕpōdōn in Gr. form), m. *An epode*; a species of lyric verse invented by Archĭlŏchus, wherein a longer verse is followed by a shorter one, not including, however, the elegiac distich [ἐπῳδός, "singing to"].

ĕpŭlæ, ārum, f. plur. *A feast, banquet.*

ĕqu-e-s, ĕquĭtis, comm. gen. [for ĕqu-ĭ-(t)-s; fr. ĕquus, "a horse"; I, root of ĕo, "to go"; (t) epenthetic] ("The horse-going one"; hence) **1.** *A horseman, rider.*—**2.** *A horse-soldier, cavalry soldier, trooper.*—**3.** *A* Roman *knight*, who was provided with a horse at the expense of the state.

ĕqu-us, i, m. *A horse* [akin to Gr. ἴκκος (= ἵππος), and Sans. *açva*].

ēreptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ērĭpĭo.

ergo, adv. [akin to vergo, "to bend"] *Therefore, accordingly.*

ē-rĭpĭo, rĭpŭi, reptum, rĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for ē-răpĭo; fr. ē (= ex), "away"; răpĭo, "to snatch"] With Abl. dependent on prep. in verb [§ 122, *a*]: To snatch away, or deliver,

from.—Pass.: **ērĭpĭor,** reptus sum, rĭpi.

erro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *To wander, rove, stray.*

ē-rŭo, rŭi, rŭtum, rŭĕre, 3. v. a. [ē (= ex), "out"; rŭo, "to cast down"] ("To cast down and out"; hence) *To dig, tear,* or *pluck up*;—at v. 17 folld. by Abl. dependent on prep. in verb [§ 122, *a*].—Pass.: **ē-rŭor,** rŭtus sum, rŭi.

Esquĭl-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [for **Esquĭlĭ-īnus**; fr. Esquĭlĭæ, "*The Esquiliæ*" (now *S. Maria Maggiore*); the largest of the seven hills of Rome, with several separate heights (whence the plur. form of the name)] *Of,* or *belonging to, the Esquiliæ; Esquiline*:—Esquilinæ ālĭtes, *the Esquiline birds,* i.e. birds of prey which devoured the bodies of criminals who had been executed on the Esquiliæ; v. 100:—Esquilinum veneficium, *Esquiline sorcery* or *rites,* i.e. sorcery or magic rites performed on the Esquiliæ, or else in which were used human bones brought from the burial-place of slaves and criminals, that was situate on the Esquiliæ; xvii. 58.

ĕt, conj.: 1. *And*:—et . . . et (que), *both . . . and.*—2. *And too, and moreover, also.*—3. *Even* [akin to Sans. *at-i,* "beyond"; Gr. ἔτ-ι, "moreover"].

ĕtĭam, conj.: **1.** *And also, furthermore, moreover, likewise.*—**2.** *Even* [akin to ἔτι; Lat. *et*].

Etruscus, a, um, adj. *Pertaining to Etruria;* an ancient country of Central Italy (now Tuscany); *Etruscan, Etrurian.*

ĕuntĭum, gen. plur. of ĭens; see ĭens.

Eurus, i, m. *Eurus,* i.e. *the South-east wind* [Gr. **Εὖ-ρος,** prob. fr. εὕ-ω, "to singe"; akin to Sans. root USH, "to burn"].

ex (ē), prep. gov. abl.: **1.** Locally: **a.** *From.*—**b.** *Away from.*—**c.** *Out of.*—**2.** *From,* or *out of,* a number, *etc.*—**3.** To denote the material from, or out of, which anything is made: *Of.*—**4.** After a numeral: *Of.*—**5.** Of time: *From.*

ex-ā-men, mĭnis, n. [for ex-ag-men; fr. ex, "out of"; ăg-o, "to put in motion"] ("That which puts itself in motion out of" a place; hence, "a swarm" of bees; hence) Of persons: *A multitude, crowd, swarm*;—at ii. 65 used in reference to a multitude of home-born slaves.

ex-canto, cantāvi, cantātum, cantāre, 1. v. a. [ex, "out or forth"; canto, in force of "to charm" by incantations]

To charm out, or *forth*, from a place. — Pass.: **ex-cantor,** cantātus sum, cantāri.

excĭ-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [excĭ-o, "to call forth"] 1. *To call forth, to raise.*—2. *To rouse, excite, spur on, stimulate.*

ex-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. irreg. [ex, "out *or* forth"; ĕo, "to go"] 1. *To go out* or *forth; to go away, depart.*—2. Of a vessel as Subject: *To sail forth.*

ex-ercĕo, ercŭi, ercĭtum, ercēre, 2. v. a. [for ex-arcĕo; fr. ex, denoting "opposition"; arcĕo, "to enclose"] ("To drive out of the enclosure"; hence, "to drive on; to keep busy *or* at work"; hence) Of the soil or localities: *To till* or *cultivate* by work *or* working.

exercĭtātus, ta, tum: 1. P. perf. pass. of exercito.—2. Pa. (as if fr. exercĕo, in the force of "to disturb, vex, disquiet," though such force is not transmitted to the finite verb exercĭto): *Greatly disturbed* or *vexed; tossed about, agitated,* etc.; in this meaning very rare; —cf. ix. 31.

exerc-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. a. freq. [exerc-eo, "to exercise"] *To exercise diligently* or *frequently.*—Pass.: **exerc-ĭtor,** ĭtātus sum, ĭtāri.

ex-haurĭo, hausi, haustum, haurīre, 4. v. a. [ex, "out"; haurĭo, "to draw" water, *etc.*] (Of liquids: "To draw out, to empty by drawing"; hence, of things not liquid, "to empty out, to make empty"; hence) Of the ground as Object: *To dig a pit in;*—at v. 31 the imperf. denotes the commencement of the act: *began to dig a pit in.*

exĭ-tus, tūs, m. [EXI, root of ex-eo, "to go out *or* forth"] ("A going out *or* forth"; hence) *An issue, result, event,* etc.;—at xvii. 81 in plur.

expĕdĭat, 3 pers. sing. pres. subj. of impers. expedit; see expĕdĭo.

ex-pĕd-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [ex, "out of"; pes, pĕd-is, "the foot"] ("To get the foot out of" a snare, *etc.;* hence) 1. *To extricate, set free, liberate,* etc.;—at xi. 25 supply *me* as the Object of *expĕdīre;* see preceding context.—2. Impers.: **expĕdit,** etc. (*It*) *is,* etc., *expedient, proper, serviceable,* etc.;—at xvi. 15 the (neut.) pron. *quid,* which introduces an indirect question, requires its verb *expediat* to be in the subjunctive [§ 149], and is also the Subject of that verb; see also cărĕo.

expĕdī-tus, ta, tum, adj. [expĕdĭ-o, "to extricate,

loose"] ("Extricated, loosened"; hence "unimpeded, lightly equipped"; hence) Of a female: *Tucked up*, i.e. *with her robe tucked up;* v. 25.

ex-pĕto, pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, pĕtītum, pĕtĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, in "intensive" force; pĕto, in force of "to desire"] *To greatly desire, to long.*

ex-pĭo, pĭāvi, pĭātum, pĭāre, 1. v. a. [ex, in "augmentative" force; pĭo, "to expiate"] **1.** *To expiate thoroughly, to atone for;*—at v. 90 in Pass. construction. — **2.** Without nearer Object: *To make atonement.* —Pass.: **ex-pĭor**, pĭātus sum, pĭāri.

ex-secr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [for ex-sacror; fr. ex, in "intensive" force; sacr-o, "to devote to destruction"] ("To devote greatly to destruction"; hence) **1.** Neut.: *To bind one's self*, etc., *under a solemn curse;* xvi. 18. —**2.** Act.: *To take a solemn oath to* a thing with imprecations, or *to swear to the performance of* a thing *under solemn imprecations*, in case of the oath being broken; xvi. 36, where *exsecrata* is the fem. nom. sing. in concord with *civitas*, and *hæc* is the acc. plur. forming its nearer *Object.—N.B.* The quantity of the second *e* is **naturally** doubtful.

ex-sĭlĭo, sĭlŭi, sultum, sĭlīre, 4. v. n. [for ex-sălĭo; fr. ex, "forth"; salio, "to leap"] *To leap*, or *spring, forth; to leap*, or *spring, up.*

ex-spes (found only in nom. sing.), adj. [ex, in "negative" force; spes, "hope"] *Hopeless, devoid of hope, without hope.*—As Subst., m.: *He that is without hope, the desponding man.*

ex-spīro, spīrāvi, spīrātum, spīrāre, 1. v. n. [ex, "forth"; spīro, "to breathe"] *To breathe one's*, etc., *last; to expire.*

ex-sto, no perf. nor sup., stāre, 1. v. n. [ex, "out *or* forth"; sto, "to stand"] With Abl. dependent on prep. in verb [§ 122, *a*]: *To stand out*, or *forth, from; to rise out of* or *above.*

ex-strŭo (-trŭo), struxi, structum, struĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "thoroughly"; strŭo, "to heap up"] *To heap*, or *pile up, thoroughly.*

exsuctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of exsūgo.

ex-sūgo, suxi, suctum, sūgĕre, 3. v. a. [ex, "out"; sūgo, "to suck"] ("To suck out"; hence, "to dry by sucking"; hence) *To dry, dry up, deprive of moisture*, etc.—

Pass.: **ex-sūgor,** suctus sum, sūgi.

extrēmus, a, um, sup. adj. ("Outermost"; hence) 1. In place, degree, order, *or* time: *Last.*—2. *The last*, or *furthest, part of* that to which the adj. is in attribution.—☞ (Pos.: **exter** *or* **extĕrus**; Comp.: **extĕrĭor.**)

extŭli, perf. ind. of effĕro.

exŭo, ŭi, ūtum, ŭĕre, 3. v. a. ("To put off"; hence) With Abl.: *To divest of;* xvii. 15.

fā-bŭla, bŭlæ, f. [f(a)-or, "to speak"] ("The thing brought about by speaking"; hence, "a narrative, story"; hence) *Subject of conversation* or *talk; the common talk*, etc.

făc-ĭo, fēci, factum, făcĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To do.*—2. *To make*, in the fullest meaning of the term.—3. In the language of religion: *To perform*, or *celebrate*, a religious rite; *to offer*, or *make*, a sacrifice.—Pass.: **fīo,** factus sum, fĭĕri [akin to Sans. root BHU, "to be," in causative force].

Fălernus, a, um, adj. *Falernian;* i.e. belonging to the "Ager Falernus"; a district of Italy famous for its wines.

fal-lo, fĕfelli, falsum, fallĕre, 3. v. a. ("To cause to stumble"; hence) 1. *To deceive;*—at xvi. 45 without nearer Object.—2. *To escape the notice*, or *elude the observation, of; to be concealed from* [akin to Gr. σφάλ-λω; and Sans. root SPHAL, "to tremble," in causative force].

falx, cis, f. *A pruning-hook; a reaping-hook, a sickle.*

fā-num, ni, n. [f(a)-or, "to speak"] ("A thing spoken"; hence) *A temple, sanctuary, fane;* as being a place dedicated to some deity by a set form of words.

fas, n. indecl. ("Divine law"; hence, "that which is right"; hence) *Right, equity*, etc.

fastīdĭ-o, fastīdīvi *or* fastīdĭi, fastīdītum, fastīdīre, 4. v. n. [fastīdĭ-um, "disgust"] ("To feel disgust *or* loathing; to loathe, *etc.*"; hence) *To be disdainful, scornful*, or *haughty.*

fastīdĭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [fastīdĭ-um, "loathing, disgust"] ("Full of, *or* abounding in, *fastidium*"; hence) *That creates loathing* or *disgust; disgusting, loathsome, disagreeable.*

fas-tīd-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for fast-tæd-ĭum; fr. fast-us, "splendour"; tæd-ĭum, "weariness"] ("Weariness of splendour"; hence, "loathing" of food, *etc.;* hence) *Loathing* in general; *disgust, aversion.*

fā-tum, ti, n. [FA, root of (for) fāri, "to speak"] ("That which is spoken"; hence) **1.** *Destiny, fate*;—sometimes in plur.—**2.** Plur.: Personified: *The Fates.*

fauce; see fauces.

fauc-es, ĭum (in the poets sometimes found in Abl. Sing., fauce; cf. xiv. 4), f. plur. ("The eating thing"; hence, "the jaws"; hence) *The throat.*

fĕfelli, perf. ind. of fallo.

fēlīcĭor, us, comp. adj.; see fēlix.

fē-lix, lĭcis, adj. [fē-o, "to bring forth, produce"] ("Bringing forth, productive"; hence) **1.** *Fertile, fruitful, fruit-bearing.*—**2.** *Auspicious, favourable,* etc.—**3.** *Successful, fortunate, lucky.*

fē-mĭna, mĭnæ, f. [id.] ("She who produces *or* brings forth"; hence) *A woman*;—at ix. 12 *fēmĭnæ* denotes Cleopatra.

fēnĕrā-tor, tōris, m. [fener(a)-o, "to lend on interest"] ("One who lends on interest"; hence) In bad sense: *A money-lender, usurer.*

fē-nus, nĕris, n. [fē-o, "to bring forth, produce"] ("That which is produced"; hence, *in reference to* money) *Interest.*

fĕra, æ; see fĕrus.

fĕr-ax, ācis, adj. [fĕr-o, (of the soil) "to bear, bring forth"] ("Bearing"; hence) With Gen. [§ 132]: *Fruitful in, productive of,* whether actually or figuratively.

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg.: **1.** *To bear, carry, convey, bring*;—at xvi. 21 without nearer Object.—**2.** With the accessory notion of quickness: **a.** *To bear, carry,* or *move quickly* or *rapidly onwards.*—**b.** Pass. *or* with Personal pron., in reflexive force: *To bear one's self,* etc., *along*; i.e. *to betake one's self,* etc., *in haste; to haste, hasten, speed*; xi. 20;—but at x. 11 feratur belongs to no. 1.—**3.** *To bear, endure, undergo, submit to*;—at i. 11, after *feremus* supply (from preceding context) *hunc laborem* (*eā*) *mente, quā,* etc.—**4.** With Objective clause: *To bear, suffer,* or *tolerate, that*; xv. 13.—**5.** *To disclose, show, exhibit, mean* [akin to φέρω; also to Sans. root BHṚI; tŭl-i is formed fr. root TUL *or* TOL, whence tollo; lā-tum = tlā-tum, akin to τλά-ω].

ferrum, i, n.: **1.** *Iron*;—at xvi. 65 *ferro* refers to the "iron age" of mankind.—**2.** As being made wholly, or in part, of iron: **a.** *A sword.*—**b.** *A spear, lance, dart, javelin.*

fer-tĭlis, tĭle, adj. [fĕr-o, "to produce, yield"] ("Productive"; hence) With Gen. [§ 132]: *Productive of; fruitful,* or *fertile, in.*

fĕr-us, a, um, adj.: **1.** Of animals: *Wild.*—As Subst.: **fĕr-a,** æ, f. *A wild animal, a wild beast.*—**2.** Of persons: *Wild, barbarous, fierce, cruel* [akin to θήρ, in Æolic dialect φήρ, "a wild animal"].

fervĭdĭor, us, comp. adj.; see fervĭdus.

ferv-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [ferv-ĕo, "to be hot"] **1.** *Hot, burning, fiery, glowing.*—**2.** With reference to the taste: *Hot, pungent, biting.*—☞ Comp.: fervĭd-ĭor.

fes-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for fat-sus; fr. făt-iscor, "to grow weary"] *Wearied, weary.*

festus, a, um, adj. *Festal, festive.*—As Subst.: **festum,** i, n. *A feast, festival.*

fē-tus, tūs, m. [fē-o, "to bring forth"] ("A bringing forth"; hence) *Young ones, offspring, progeny, brood;*—at C. S. 31 in plur.

fīcus, i *and* ūs, m. *and* f. ("A fig-tree"; hence) *The fruit of the fig-tree; a fig;*—at xvi. 46 fem.

1\. **fĭd-es,** ĕi, f. [fīd-o, "to trust"] **1.** *Trust* in a person *or* thing; *faith, confidence, belief, credence, credit.*—**2.**: **a.** *Faithfulness, honesty, fidelity, good faith:*—cum fide, *with good faith, faithfully;* xvii. 37.—**b.** Personified as a goddess: *Fides;* C. S. 57.

2\. **fĭd-es,** is, f. ("The string" of a musical instrument; hence) *A stringed instrument; a lute, lyre* [Gr. σφίδ-η].

fĭĕri, pres. inf. pass. of facio.

fīgo, fixi, fixum, fīgĕre, 3. v. a. *To fix, fasten,* whether actually *or* figuratively.—Pass.: **fīgor,** fixus sum, fīgi [prob. akin to σφίγ-γω, "to bind tight"].

fīlĭa, æ. f. ("One caused to be"; hence) *A daughter* [akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be," in causative force].

findo, fĭdi, fissum, findĕre, 3. v. a. *To cleave, part, separate* [akin to Sans. root BHID, "to cleave"].

fī-nis, nis, m. and in the poets sometimes f. (cf. xvii. 36) [prob. for fid-nis; fr. findo, "to divide," through root FID] ("The dividing thing"; hence) **1.**: **a.** *A boundary, limit, border.*—**b.** *Borders, territory, land.*—**2.** *An end.*

fīn-ĭtĭmus, ĭtĭma, ĭtĭmum, adj. [fīn-is, "a border"] ("Pertaining to a *finis*"; hence, "bordering"; hence) *Adjoining, neighbouring.*

fir-mus, ma, mum, adj. ("Bearing"; hence) Physically: *Strong, possessing strength;*—at i. 16 *firmus* is qualified by *părum* [either for fer-mus, fr. fĕr-o; or akin to Sans. root DHṚI, "to bear"].

fixus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of fīgo.—**2.** *Fixed, immovable, firmly fixed.*

Flaccus, i. m. [flaccus, "flap-eared"] *Flaccus;* a Roman cognomen; see Horatius.

flăgel-lum, li, n. dim. [for flager-lum; fr. flagrum, flag-(e)r-i, "a whip"] *A* small *whip, a scourge.*

flăg-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, 1. v. n. ("To burn, blaze," *etc.;* hence) In a good *or* bad sense: *To be inflamed* with any passion [akin to Gr. φλέγ-ω, "to burn"; Sans. root BRÂJ, "to shine"].

flam-ma, mæ, f. ("The burning *or* blazing thing"; hence) *A flame* [for fleg-ma; fr. φλέγ-ω, "to burn"; akin to Sans. root BRÂJ, "to shine"].

flĕo, flēvi, flētum, flēre, 2. v. n. and a.: **1.** Neut. ("To gush out" with tears; hence) *To weep, shed tears.*—**2.** Act.: *To bewail; to sing* anything *mournfully;* xiv. 11 [akin to φλέ-ω, "to gush *or* overflow"].

flōr-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. [flos, flōr-is, "a flower"] *To flower, bloom, blossom.*

fluc-tus, tūs, m. [for flugv-tus; fr. flŭo, "to flow," through root FLUGV] ("A flowing; that which flows;" hence) *A billow, wave.*

flū-men, mĭnis, n. [flŭ-o, "to flow"] ("That which flows"; hence) *A stream, river.*

flŭo, fluxi, fluxum, flŭĕre, 3. v. n. *To flow* [akin to Sans. root PLU].

fluxi, perf. ind. of flŭo.

fŏcus, i, m. ("The burning thing *or* place for fire"; hence) *A fire-place, hearth* [akin to Sans. root DHUÇ, "to burn"].

Fōlĭa, æ, f. *Folia;* a witch of Arīmĭnum.

fō-mentum, menti, n. (for fov-mentum; fr. fŏv-eo, "to warm"] ("That which warms"; hence, "a warm application, *etc.;* a fomentation"; hence, in reference to the relief produced by such application) *Consolation, comfort.*

fon-s, tis, m. [prob. for fund-ts; fr. fund-o, "to pour forth"] ("A pouring forth—that which pours itself forth"; hence) *A spring, fountain.*

fŏre, fut. inf. of sum.

for-ma, mæ, f. (for fer-ma; fr. fĕr-o, "to bear"] ("The

thing that is borne"; hence) 1. *Form, figure, shape.*—2. *Beauty.*

formīdŏl-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [prob. for formīdĭn-ōsus; fr. formīdo, formīdĭn-is, "fear"] ("Full of *formido*"; hence) *Productive of great fear; terrible, dreadful, formidable.*

for-s, tis (only in Nom. and Abl.), f. [prob. for fer-tis; fr. fĕr-o, "to bring"] ("A bringing; that which is brought"; hence) *Chance, hap.* — Adverbial expression: Forte (abl.), *By chance, by accident, perchance, perhaps.*

fort-as-se, adv. [for fort-an-sit; fr. fort-e, "by chance"; an, "whether"; sit, "it be"] ("Whether by chance it be"; hence) *Perhaps, possibly, by chance.*

forte; see fors.

for-tis, te, adj.: 1. *Courageous, brave, bold,* etc.—2. Physically: *Strong, powerful* [akin to Sans. root DHṚISH, "to be courageous"].

fort-ūna, ūnæ, f. [fors, fort-is, "chance"] ("That which belongs to *fors*"; hence) 1. *Fortune* whether good *or* bad. 2. Personified: (The goddess) *Fortune.*—3. *State, condition, circumstances,* etc.

fŏr-um, i, n. ("A market-place") At Rome: *The forum;* a long open space between the Capitoline and Palatine Hills surrounded by porticoes and the shops of bankers, *etc.* Here the public assemblies of the people were held, justice administered, and public business in general transacted. Sometimes it is called Forum Romanum {usually considered akin to foris and foras, and so "that which is out of doors"; but prps. rather akin to Gr. root πορ (whence πόρ-ος, "a passage"), and so, "that which has a passage through it *or* is passed through"].

fractus, a, um. P. perf. pass. of frango.

frango, frēgi, fractum, frangĕre, 3. v. a. *To break.* —Pass.: **frangor**, fractus sum, frangi [ϝραγ, *i.e.* ῥαγ (root of ῥήγνυμι), with the digamma prefixed].

frāter, tris, m. *A brother* [akin to Sans. *bhrâtṛi*, "a brother"].

frāter-nus, na, num, adj. [frāter, frāt(e)r-is, "a brother"] *Of,* or *belonging to, a brother; a brother's.*

fraus, fraudis, f.: 1. *Deceit, deception, fraud.*—2. *Injury, hurt, detriment, damage;* see sĭne.

frēgĕrim, perf. subj. of frango.

frĕmens, ntis, P. pres. of frĕmo.

frĕm-o, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a.: 1. Neut.: a. *To murmur, make a low murmuring sound*, whether in approval or otherwise.—b. *To roar, rage.*—2. Act.: *To murmur, grumble*, or *be angry at*, a thing.—N.B. At ix. 17 the editions vary between (1) AD HOC *frementes* and (2) AT HOC *frementes*. In the former case *frementes* must be referred to no. 1 above, in the latter to no. 2 [βρέμω].

frĕquens, ntis, adj. ("Constant" in doing something, *or* going somewhere; hence) Of persons: *Assembled in great numbers, numerous.*

frĕtum, i, n. ("A strait, frith"; hence) *The sea.*

frīg-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [frīg-ĕo, "to be cold"] *Cold, cool.*

fro-ns, ntis, f. *A forehead, brow* [akin to Sans. *bhrû*, and Gr. ὀ-φρύ-ς].

frustra, adv [akin to fraudo, "to deceive"] ("In a deceived manner"; hence) *In vain, to no purpose.*

frux, frūgis (mostly plur.), f. [for frug-s; fr. FRUG, a root of fruor, "to eat"] ("The thing eaten"; hence) *Fruits of the earth, produce of the fields.*

fŭg-a, *æ*, *f.* [fŭg-ĭo, in force of "to escape"] With Objective Gen. [§ 132]: *An escape from;* xvi. 66.

fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a.: 1. Neut.: *To flee, flee away, take to flight.*—2. Act.: a. *To flee from.*—b. *To escape, escape from* [akin to φυγ, root of φεύγω, "to flee"; and also Sans. root BHUJ, "to bend";—Pass. in reflexive force, "to incline one's self"].

fulgĕo, fulsi, no sup., fulgēre, 2. v. n. *To glitter, gleam, glisten, shine* [akin to Sans. root BHRÂJ, "to shine"; and Gr. φλέγ-ω, "to burn, to blaze"].

fulvus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Yellow.*—2. *Tawny, dusky.*

fu(n)-do, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. Of liquids: *To pour out; to pour, shed.*—2. Of entreaties, *etc.*, as Object: *To pour forth.*—Pass.: **fundor**, fūsus sum, fundi [root FUD, akin to χύ-σις, "a pouring out"; χέ-ω, "to pour out"].

fund-us, i, m. ("The bottom" of a thing; hence, "the soil, ground"; hence) *An estate, farm, landed property* [akin to βυθ-ός, "depth"; πυθ-μήν, "the bottom" of the sea, *etc.*].

fūne-bris, bre, adj. [for funer-bris; fr. fūnus, fūnĕr-is,

"a funeral"] ("Brought about by *funus*"; hence) *Of*, or *belonging to, a funeral; funereal, funeral-*.

fūn-is, is, m. ("The binding thing"; hence) *A cord, rope*:—Ibērĭcis fūnĭbus, *by Spanish cords*, i.e. by a scourge formed of cords made of the Spanish *spartum* or broom; iv. 3 [akin to Sans. root BANDH, "to bind"].

fŭr-o, ŭi, no sup., ĕre, 3. v. n.: 1. *To rage, be furious*;—at xvii. 33 the editions vary between *furens* and *virens*.—2. With Abl. of person: *To be mad about* or *with the love of*; xi. 6 [akin to Sans. root BHUR, whence BHUR-ANYA, "to be active"].

fŭr-or, ōris, m. [fŭr-o, "to rage"] 1. *Rage, madness, fury*.—2. Personified: *Rage, Torment, Tormentor*; v. 92.

fŭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of sum.

Galli, ōrum, m. plur. *The Gauls*; see căno.

gaudĕo, gāvīsus sum, gaudēre, 2. v. a. *To rejoice* or *be glad; to exult* [root GAU or GAUD, akin to Gr. γηθ-έω, "to rejoice"].

gĕn-er, ĕri, m. ("The married one"; hence) *A son-in-law*;—at vi. 13 *gener* refers to *Archĭlŏchus*; see Lycambes [for gĕm-er; akin to Gr. γαμ-βρός, Sans. *jâm-âtṛi*].

1. **gĕnĭt-ālis**, āle, adj. [gĕnĭt-us, "child-bearing"] *Of*, or *belonging to, child-bearing*.—As Subst.: **Gĕnĭt-ālis**, is (*sc.* dea), f. *Gĕnĭt-ālis*; an epithet assigned to Diana as being the goddess who presided over child-birth.

2. **Gĕnĭtālis**, is; see 1. gĕnĭtālis.

gen-s, tis, f. [gĕn-o (old form of gigno), "to beget"] ("A begetting;—that which is begotten"; hence, "a clan, house"; hence) *A race, nation*.

gĕnu, ūs, n. *A knee* [akin to Gr. γόνυ].

gĕnus, ĕris, n.: 1. *Birth, descent, origin*.—2. Of persons: *A race, family* [akin to γένος].

Germānĭa, æ, f. *Germany*.

germĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [germen. germĭn-is, "a sprout, shoot"] *To sprout forth, put forth shoots, bud, germinate*.

glēba, æ, f. *A clod* of earth.

glōrĭ-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [glori-a, "boasting"] *To glory, boast, vaunt, pride one's self*;—at xi. 23 folld. by Inf.

Graius, a, um, adj. Greek, Grecian.

grā-men, mĭnis, n. ("The thing eaten" by cattle; hence) *Grass* [akin to Gr. *γρά-ω*; Sans. root GRAS, "to eat"].

grandis, e, adj. Of persons: *Grown up*, *big*, *tall*, etc.

grāt-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [grāt-us, "pleasing"] ("The quality of the *gratus*"; hence) *Favour*, *esteem*, *regard*, *kindness*, shown by another to one's self.

grātus, a, um, adj. *Delightful*, *pleasing*, *agreeable*;—at ix. 3 folld. by Dat. [§106 (3)] [akin to *χαρτός*, "causing delight"].

grăvis, e, adj.: **1.** *Heavy*, *ponderous*.—**2.** *Heavy*, *severe*.—**3.** *Burdensome*, *grievous*, *painful*.—**4.** As respects the body: *Unhealthy*, *sick*, *feeble*, *languid* [akin to Gr. *βαρ-ύς*; Sans. *gur-u*, for original *gar-u*].

grex, grĕgis, m.: **1.** *A flock* of sheep.—**2.** *A herd* of deer, *etc.*—**3.** Figuratively of the people of a nation: *A flock*.

gr-us, ŭis, f. [gr-ŭo, "to make the sound 'gr,'" which is the natural note of the crane] ("That which makes the sound 'gr'"; hence) *A crane*; cf. *γέρ-ανος*.

guttur, ŭris, n. *The throat*:—*frangere guttur* (*to break the throat*, *i.e.*) *to break the neck*, *or else to strangle*.

hăb-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. a.: **1.** *To have*, in the widest acceptation of the term.—**2.** With Inf.: *To have the power to* do, etc.; *to be able to* do, etc.; xvi. 23 [prob. akin to *ἅπ-τομαι*, "to lay hold of"; also to ăp-ĭo, "to seize *or* grasp"].

hăbĭtandus, a, um, Gerundive of habito;—at xvi. 19 folld. by Dat. [§ 107, *d*].

hăb-ĭto, ĭtāvi, ĭtātum, ĭtāre, 1. v. a. intens. [hăb-ĕo, "to have"; hence] *To have*, or *hold*, *possession of*; *to occupy*, *to inhabit*.

hædus, i, m. *A kid*.

Hannĭbal, ălis, m. *Hannibal*; the commander of the Carthaginian armies in the second Punic War [Hebrew or Phœnician word: "Favour of Baal"].

haud, adv.: **1.** *Not at all*, *by no means*; *not*, *no*.—**2.** Imparting a directly opposite meaning to the word to which it is joined:—haud facile, (*not easily*; i.e.) *with difficulty*; haud quāquam, or as one word haudquāquam, (*not by any means*; i.e.) *by no means*.

Hector, ŏris, m. *Hector*; the eldest son of Priam, slain by Achilles, who fastened his dead body to a war-chariot, and dragged it three times round the walls of Troy

[Ἕκτωρ, "Fast-holder"; *i.e.* one who is the prop or stay of a place].

hĕdĕra, æ, f. *Ivy.*

Hĕlĕn-a, æ, f. ("Torch") *Helena* or *Helen;* a daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and the wife of Menelāus. Her abduction by Paris, son of Priam king of Troy, was the cause of the Trojan War [ἑλένη = ἑλάνη].

herb-a, æ, f. ("That which feeds *or* is eaten"; hence) 1. *A green stalk* or *blade.*—2. *A herb, plant.* — 3. *Herbage. grass,* and all that is comprehended under the English ex pression of "green food" [akin to Gr. φέρβ-ω, "to feed" (whence φορβ-ή, "a pasture," as that which supplies food to cattle), and Sans. root BHARB, "to eat"; cf. grā-men, "grass" (as "that which is eaten" by cattle); akin to Gr. γρά-ω, "to eat"; γρα-ίνω, "to gnaw"; and Sans. root GRAS, "to eat"].

Hercŭles, is, m. *Hercules;* the son of Jupiter and Alcmēna, a celebrated hero of antiquity, who, after having performed a series of wonderful exploits on earth, was ranked among the celestial deities; see Nessus.

heu, interj. *Alas!*

hīb-ernus, erna, ernum, adj. [for hĭĕm-ernus; fr. hĭems, hĭĕm-is, "winter"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *hiems*"; hence) 1. *Wintry, winter-.*—2. *Stormy, tempestuous.*

1. **hīc**, hæc, hoc (Gen. hūjus; Dat. huic), pron. dem. *This.* —As Subst. (of all genders, and of both numbers): *This person* or *thing; these persons, these; these things;*—at iii. 5 *hoc* is folld. by Gen. (vĕnēni): so Terence has *hoc negōtī;* Cicero, *hoc commŏdi;* Livy, *hoc cōpĭārum* [akin to Sans. pronominal root I, aspirated; with c (= ce), demonstrative suffix].

2. **hīc**, adv. [1. hic] 1. *Here.*—2. *Hereupon.*

hĭem-s, is, f. ("The snowy time"; hence) 1. *Winter.*—2. *Stormy weather; a storm, tempest* [akin to Sans. *him-a,* "snow"; Gr. χειμών, "winter"; χεῖμα, "winter weather"].

h-in-c, adv. [for h-im-c; fr. hi, base of hi-c; im, locative suffix; c (= ce), demonstrative suffix] ("From this very" thing, *etc.*; hence) 1. *From this place, from this side, on this side:*—hinc et (atque) hinc, *on this side and on that side, here and there, on every side.*—2. *From this cause, hence.*—3. *After this.*

hircus, i, m. A he-goat.

hŏmĭ-cīd-a, æ, m. [for homin-cæd-a; fr. homo, homin-is, "a man"; cæd-o, "to slay"] *A slayer of men*; a translation of the Homeric ἀνδροφόνος as an epithet of Hector.

hŏnor, ōris, m.: **1.** *Honour.* —**2.** *Grace, charm, beauty.*

honos = honor;—at C. S. 57 personified as a deity.

Hŏrātĭus, ĭi (contr. î), m. *Horatius* (*Quintus*, with the cognomen *Flaccus*), the great lyric Roman poet, was born in the territory of Venusia on the 8th December, B.C. 65; and died on the 17th November, B.C. 8.

hornus, a, um, adj. *Of this year, this year's.*

horrĕo, no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *and* a. ("To stand on end *or* erect" as hair, *etc.*; hence) **1.** Neut.: *To be rough, to bristle.*—**2.** Act.: *To shudder*, or *tremble, at; to dread*, etc.

horr-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [horr-ĕo, in force of "to be dreadful"] *Dreadful, terrible, fearful, horrid.*

hospes, pĭtis, m. ("The one seeking to eat"; and in Pass. force, "the one sought for the purpose of eating, *or* being entertained"; hence) *A guest, friend, visitor* [perhaps for *hos-pet-s*; akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"; Lat. pĕt-o, "to seek"].

hospĭt-ālis, āle, adj. [hospes, hospĭt-is, "a host"]("Of, *or* pertaining to, a *hospes*"; hence) *Hospitable*;—at **xvii.** 49 *hospĭtale* is in attribution to *pectus*: *est* must be supplied as copula.

host-īlis, īle, adj. [host-is, "an enemy"] *Of*, or *belonging to, an enemy; hostile.*

hos-tis, tis, comm. gen. ("The eating one"; hence) **1.** *A stranger, foreigner*, entertained as a guest.—**2.** *An enemy* or *foe* [prob. akin to Sans. root GHAS, "to eat"].

hūc, adv. [for hoc, adverbial neut. acc. of hic, "this"] *To this place, hither, in this direction*:—huc et huc, *in this direction and in that direction, hither and thither.*

hūm-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [contr. and changed fr. hŏmĭn-ānus; fr. hŏmo, hŏmĭn-is, "a man"] *Of*, or *belonging to, man* or *men*; *human.*

hŭm-ĕrus, ĕri, m. *A shoulder* [akin to ὦμ-ος].

hŭm-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [hŭm-ĕo, "to be moist"] *Moist, damp, humid.*

hŭm-us, i, f. *The ground, the soil* [akin to χαμ-αί, "on the ground"].

Iambus, i, m. ("An iambi

foot; an iambus"; hence) *An iambic poem; iambic poetry* or *verses* [ἴαμβος].

Iāson, ŏnis, m. *Iason* or *Jason;* son of Æson, king of Thessaly, leader of the Argonauts, the husband of Mēdēa and afterwards of Crĕūsa.

Ibēr-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [Ibēr-es, "The Ibēres," the Gr. name for Spaniards] *The country of the Ibēres; Iberia, Spain.*—Hence, **Ibērĭ-cus**, ca, cum, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Iberia* or *Spain; Iberian, Spanish.*

Ibērĭcus, a, um; see **Iberia.**

ī-dem, ĕădem, ĭdem (Gen. ējusdem; Dat. ĕīdem), pron. dem. [pronominal root I, with demonstrative suffix dem] ("That very"; hence) 1. *The same.*—As Subst.: **eădem**, n. plur. *The same things.*—2. When something new is added respecting a person or thing already named: *Likewise, also, moreover, at the same time,* etc.

Id-ūs, ŭum, f. plur. *The Ides* of a month. In March, May, July, and October, the Ides fell on the fifteenth day of the month; in the remaining months on their thirteenth day. On the Ides interest on money lent was paid, and to this circumstance allusion is made at ii. 69, where *Idibus* is the Abl. of time "when" [§ 120] [usually referred to the Etruscan **id-uo**, "to divide"; and so "the divisions"].

ĭens, ĕuntis, P. pres. of ĕo.—As Subst.: **ĕuntes**, ĭum, m. plur. *Those going* along; i.e. *the passengers* along the road; *the passers-by;* iv. 9.

i-gnāvus, gnāva, gnāvum, adj. [for in-gnāvus; fr. ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); gnavus, "busy, diligent"] ("Not *gnavus*"; hence) 1. *Inactive, lazy, slothful, indolent.*—As Subst.: **ignāvus**, i, m. *An indolent,* etc., *person.*—2. *Cowardly, dastardly.*

ignis, is, m.: 1. *Fire.*—2. *Flame,* whether actual *or* figurative;—at xiv. 13 there is an allusion to Helen, who was the cause of the burning of Troy [akin to Sans. *agni,* "fire"].

i-gnōtus, gnōta, gnōtum, adj. [for in-gnōtus; fr. ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); gnōtus (= notus), "known"] 1. *Unknown.*—2. *Unusual, strange, unaccustomed.*

īlex, ĭcis, f. *A holm-oak* or *scarlet-oak.*

īlĭa, um, n. plur.: 1. *The groin, the flank.*—2. *The bowels, entrails, inside.*

Ilĭos, ĭi (Acc. Ilĭon, xiv.

14), f.; **Ilĭum**, ĭi, n. *Ilios* or *Ilium;* a name of Troy, obtained from Ilus, a son of Tros.—Hence, **Ilĭ-us**, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Ilios* or *Ilium; Ilian*, *Trojan* [Gr. Ἴλῐος, Ἴλῐον].

Ilīthÿia, æ, f. *Ilithyia;* a goddess of the Greek mythology, who presided over child-birth [Εἰλείθυια].

Ilĭus, a, um; see Ilios.

il-le (old form **ol-le**), la, lud (Gen. illīus; Dat. illi), pron. adj. [for is-le; fr. is, "that"] **1.** *That*.—As Subst. (of all genders and both numbers): *That person* or *thing; he*, *she*, *it*, etc.—**2.** To indicate some well-known or celebrated person or thing: *That*, *the well-known*, *the famous*, etc.

illic, adv. [illic (pron.), "that"] *In that place*, *there*.

illĭgātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of illigo.

il-lĭgo, lĭgāvi, lĭgātum, lĭgāre, 1. v. a. [for in-lĭgo; fr. in, "on"; lĭgo, "to bind"] **1.** *To bind*, or *tie*, *on*.—**2.** *To harness*, or *yoke*.—Pass.: **il-lĭgor**, lĭgātus sum, lĭgāri.

ĭm-āgo, āgĭnis, f. ("That which imitates"; hence) *An image* [root IM, akin to μιμέομαι, "to imitate"].

im-bell-is, e, adj. [for in-bell-is; fr. ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); bell-um, "war"] ("Not having war"; hence) *Unwarlike*.

imber, bris, m. *A heavy rain; a pelting shower* or *storm* [akin to ὄμβρος].

im-bŭ-o, bŭi, būtum, bŭĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-bi-o; fr. in, "in"; BI, root of bĭ-bo, "to drink"] (In causative force; "to cause to drink in"; hence) With Abl.: *To saturate with*, *to steep in*.—Pass.: **im-bŭ-or**, būtus sum, bŭi.

im-mĕrens, mĕrentis, adj. [for in-mĕrens; fr. ĭn, "not, un-" (see 2. in); mĕrens, "deserving"] *Undeserving*, *not meriting*, *innocent*.

im-mŏl-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-mŏl-o; fr. ĭn, "upon"; mŏl-a, "meal"] ("To sprinkle meal upon" a victim; hence) *To sacrifice*, *offer in sacrifice*.—Pass.: **im-mŏl-or**, ātus sum, āri.

im-par, Gen. păris, adj. [for in-par; fr. ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); par, "equal"] ("Unequal"; hence, in poets) *For whom one is not a match; more powerful* or *mighty*.—As Subst.: *A more powerful*, or *mighty*, *person* than one's self, *etc.;* xi. 18.

im-pĕro, pĕrāvi, pĕrātum, pĕrāre, 1. v. n. [for im-păro; fr. ĭn, "upon"; păro, "to put"] ("To put (a matter,

etc.) upon" one; hence) *To rule; to hold empire* or *sway*; see vĕnĕror.

im-pĕtro, petrāvi, petrātum, petrāre, 1. v. a. [for in-patro; fr. ĭn, "without force"; patro, "to perform"] 1. *To accomplish, effect.*—2. *To get, obtain, procure.*

im-pĭus, pĭa, pĭum, adj. [for in-pĭus; fr. in, "not" (see 2. in); pĭus, "devout"] ("Not *pius*"; hence) *Wicked, impious.*

im-plĕo, plēvi, plētum, plēre, 2. v. a. [for in-plĕo; fr. ĭn, in "augmentative" force; plĕo, "to fill"] 1. *To fill completely* or *full.*—2. With Abl. [§ 119, 1]: *To fill with.*

implĭcātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of implĭco; v. 15.

im-plĭco, ŭi, ĭtum (also āvi, ātum), āre, 1. v. a. [for in-plĭco; fr. ĭn, "in"; plĭco, "to fold"] *To enfold, entwine*;—at v. 15 the P. perf. pass. is folld. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 100].—Pass.: **im-plĭcor**, plĭcĭtus *and* plĭcātus sum, plĭcāri.

im-plūm-is, e, adj. [for in-plūm-is; fr. ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); plūm-a, "a feather"] ("Without feathers"; hence) *Unfledged, callow.*

impŏtent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [impŏtens, impŏtent-is, in force of "violent, furious"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *impotens*"; hence) *Violence, fury.*

imprŏbātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of imprŏbo.

im-prŏbo, prŏbāvi, prŏbātum, prŏbāre, 1. v. a. [for in-prŏbo; fr. ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); prŏbo, "to approve"] *To disapprove, condemn*, etc.

im-pūb-es, ĕris *and* is, adj. [for in-pub-es; fr. ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); pūbes, "grown up"] ("Not grown up"; hence) *Young, tender*, etc.

im-pŭdīcus, pŭdīca, pŭdīcum, adj. [for in-pŭdīcus; fr. ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); pŭdīcus, "chaste"] ("Not *pudicus*"; hence) *Unchaste, immodest, lewd.*

impūne, adv. [adverbial neut. of impūnis, "without punishment"] ("With impunity"; hence) *Safely, securely.*

im-pŭtā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for in-pŭtā-tus; fr. in, "not" (see 2. in); put(a)-o, in force of "to prune *or* trim" trees] *Unpruned, untrimmed.*

īmus, a, um, sup. adj.: 1. *Lowest, deepest.*—2. *Very low, very deep.*—3. *Where a thing is lowest*; i.e. *the lowest part*, or *bottom*, *of* that which is represented by the subst. to which it is in attribution.

☞ Pos.: inferus; Comp.: inferior.

1. **in**, prep. gov. abl. and acc.: **1.** With Abl.: **a.** *In.*—**b.** *On, upon.*—**c.** *In the case of, respecting, concerning;* xi. 4.—**2.** With Acc.: **a.** *Into.*—**b.** *On, upon.*—**c.** *For:*—in hoc, *for this thing* or *purpose;* xvii. 63.—**d.** *To, unto.*—**e.** *Towards, to.*—**f.** *Against.*—**g.** *After the manner of, like* [Gr. ἐν].

2. **in**, inseparable neg. particle = Eng. *in-, un-, dis-, not* [akin to Sans. neg. particle *a, an;* Gr. ἀ, ἀν].

Inăchĭă, æ, f. *Inachia;* a girl beloved by Horace.

in-æstŭo, no perf. nor sup., æstŭāre, 1. v. n. [in, "in"; æstuo, in force of "to burn, rage"] *To burn, rage,* or *glow, in;*—at xi. 15 folld. by Abl. dependent on prep. in verb [§ 122].

ĭnānis, e, adj.: **1.** *Empty,* in the fullest sense of the word.—**2.** *Vain, useless.*

ĭn-ărā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); ăr(a)-o, "to plough"] *Unploughed.*

ĭn-ardesco, arsi, no sup., ardescĕre, 3. v. n. [ĭn, "on *or* upon"; ardesco, "to take fire"] ("To take fire upon"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, *a*]: *To burn upon,* or *on,* a person, *etc.;* —*at iii. 18* employed figuratively to denote the burning effect of the poisoned garment given to Hercules by Deianira; see Nessus.

ĭnarsi, perf. ind. of ĭn-ardesco.

in-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [ĭn, "in"; cēdo, "to go"] ("To go in *or* along"; hence) **1.** *To proceed, advance, walk,* etc.—**2.** With accessory notion of pride, *etc.: To strut about.*

incend-ĭum, ĭi, n. [incend-o, "to burn"] ("A burning, conflagration"; hence) *Burning heat*—of a poisoned robe, v. 66; where, also, it is in the plur.

inceptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of incĭpĭo.

in-certus, certa, certum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); certus, "sure"] **1.** *Not sure, uncertain.*—**2.** Of the feet: *Unsteady, stumbling.*—**3.** Of the sea: *Unsettled, not to be relied on, ever varying.*

in-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, cĭpĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-căpĭo; fr. ĭn, "in"; căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take in" hand; hence) *To begin, commence.*—Pass.: **in-cĭpĭor**, ceptus sum, cĭpī.

incoctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of incŏquo.

in-comptus, compta, comptum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); comptus, "adorned"] **1.**

Not adorned, unadorned.—2. Of the hair or head: *In disorder, dishevelled.*

in-cŏquo, coxi, coctum, cŏquĕre, 3 v. a. [ĭn, "without force"; cŏquo, "to boil"] *To boil, seethe, boil down.*—Pass.: **in-cŏquor**, coctus sum, cŏqui.

in-crĕpo, crĕpŭi, crĕpĭtum, crĕpāre, 1. v. a. [ĭn, "against": crĕpo, "to make a noise"] ("To make a noise against"; hence, "to chide"; hence) *To agitate, disturb*, etc.

indignā-tĭo, tĭōnis, f. [indign(a)-or, "to be indignant"] ("A being indignant"; hence) *Indignation, displeasure.*

in-dŏcĭlis, dŏcĭle, adj. [in, "not" (see 2. in); dŏcĭlis, "that can be taught"] ("That cannot be taught"; hence) Of persons: *Ignorant*, etc.

in-dormĭo, dormīvi, dormītum, dormīre, 4. v. n. [ĭn, "on *or* upon"; dormĭo, "to sleep"] With Dat. [§ 106, *a*]: *To sleep on* or *upon.*

Indus, i, m.: 1. *An Indian; an inhabitant of India.*—2. In collective force: *The Indians*, i.e. the people of the remote East.

ĭn-ēmŏrĭŏr, ēmortŭus sum, ēmŏri, 3. v. dep. [ĭn, "at"; ēmŏrĭor, "to die utterly"] With Dat. [§ 106, *a*] ("To die utterly at"; hence) *To pine away at.*

ĭn-em-p-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); ĕm-o, "to buy"; (p) epenthetic] *Unbought, unpurchased.*

ĭnert-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [ĭners, ĭnertis, in force of "indolent"] ("The state, *or* condition, of the *iners*"; hence) *Indolence, idleness, laziness, indisposition to labour.*

in-fām-is, e, adj. [in, "not" (see 2. in); fāma, "(fair) fame"] ("Not having *fama*"; hence) *Of ill report, ill spoken of, defamed.*

infĕr-ĭor, ĭus, comp. adj. [infĕr-us, "low"] *Lower;* see īmus.

in-fĕro, in-tŭli, il-lātum, in-ferre, v. a. [ĭn, "to *or* into"; fĕro, "to bear *or* bring"] 1. *To bear*, or *bring, to* or *into* a place:—pĕdem inferre (*to bring the foot into* a place; i.e.) *to go*, or *proceed*, to a place.

in-fes-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Striking against"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106 (3)]: *Hostile to; dangerous*, or *inimical, to* [prob. for in-fe(n)d-tus; fr. ĭn, "against"; obsolete fe(n)d-o, akin to θέν-ω, θείν-ω, "to strike"].

in-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, fĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-făcĭo; fr. ĭn, "in"; făcĭo, "to make"] ("To make" to be *or* go "in"; hence, "to dip in"; hence, as a result, "to dye, stain, tinge";

hence) Of paleness as Subject: *To blanch, to overspread.*

in-fīdēlis, fīdēle, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); fīdēlis, "faithful"] *Unfaithful* or *faithless*:—non infīdēlis, *not unfaithful*, i.e. *faithful*; see non.

in-fīdus, fīda, fīdum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); fīdus, "faithful"] *Faithless, not keeping faith, unfaithful.*

in-firmus, firma, firmum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); firmus, "strong"] *Not strong; weak, feeble*, etc.

in-fŏdĭo, fōdi, fossum, fŏdĕre, 3. v. a. [in, "into"; fŏdĭo, "to dĭg"] ("To dig into" the ground in order to place something in it; hence) *To place*, or *bury, in a pit* or *hole*, while yet alive; v. 32.—Pass.: **in-fŏdĭor**, fossus sum, fŏdi.

infossus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of infŏdĭo.

in-fringo, frēgi, fractum fringĕre, 3. v. a. [for in-frango; fr. ĭn, "against"; frango, "to break"] With Dat. [§ 106, *a*]: ("To break against"; hence) *To bruise*, or *crush, against.*

in-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, 3. v. a. [ĭn, "into"; fundo, "to pour"] With Acc. of thing and Dat. of person *[§§ 96; 106, a]* ("To pour" something "into" a person; hence) *To administer* something *to* a person; v. 77.

in-gĕmo, gĕmŭi, gĕmĭtum, gĕmĕre, 3. v. n. [in, in force of "on account of, at"; gĕmo, "to groan"] With Dat. [§ 106, *a*]: *To groan on account of; to groan at* or *over; to bemoan, bewail.*

in-gĕn-ĭum, ĭi, n. [ĭn, "in"; gĕn-o = gign-o, in pass. "to be born"] ("A being born in" one; hence, "that which is inborn"; hence) *Natural disposition* or *character.*

in-grātus, grāta, grātum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); grātus, "pleasing"] ("Not *gratus*"; hence) *Unpleasant, unwelcome, disagreeable.*

ĭn-hospĭtālis, hospĭtāle, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); hospĭtālis, "hospitable"] *Not hospitable, inhospitable.*

ĭn-ĭmīcus, ĭmīca, ĭmīcum, adj. [for ĭn-ămīcus; fr. ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); ămīcus, "friendly"] *Unfriendly, hostile*: — ĭnĭmīcis hŭmĕris, *on hostile shoulders*, i.e. *the shoulders of my foe*; xvii. 74.

injūrĭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [injūrĭ-a, "injury"] ("Full of *injuria*"; hence) *Hurtful, harmful, noxious, injurious.*

in-jus-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for in-jub-sus; fr. ĭn, "not"

(see 2. in); jŭb-ĕo, "to command, bid"] *Not commanded, unbidden, of one's,* etc., *own accord, voluntary.*

ĭn-ōmĭn-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); ōmen, ōmĭn-is, "an omen" whether good *or* bad] ("Not having *omen*"; hence) In a bad sense: *Ill-omened, inauspicious.*

in-quĭētus, quĭēta, quĭētum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); quĭētus, "quiet"] *Not quiet, unquiet, restless.*

in-quĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for in-cun-o; fr. ĭn, "upon"; CUN, root of cunĭo, "to dung"] ("To dung upon"; hence) *To defile, pollute, vitiate, corrupt.*

in-sĕpul-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); sĕpĕlĭo, "to bury," through a root SEPUL] *Unburied.*

in-sĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, sĕrĕre, 3. v. a. [in, "in"; sĕro, "to plant"] ("To plant in"; hence) *To graft, engraft.*

in-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sīdĕre, 3. v. n. [ĭn, "upon"; sīdo, "to settle"] With Dat. [§ 106, *a*]: *To settle upon* or *on.*

insigne, is; see insignis.

in-sign-ĭs, e, adj. [ĭn, "upon"; sign-um, "a mark"] *That has a mark upon it.*—As Subst.: **insigne,** is, n.: **a.** *A distinctive mark.*—**b.** *A badge,* or *mark,* of rank, office, *etc.*;—at v. 12 the word denotes the *toga prætexta* and the *bulla* (a golden ball, *or* boss, worn round the neck or on the breast), which formed the ordinary ornaments or marks of a boy of noble birth.

in-sisto, stĭti, no sup., sistĕre, 3. v. n. [in, "upon"; sisto (neut.), "to stand"] *To stand, tread,* or *step upon*;—at xvi. 11 folld. by Acc. dependent on prep. in verb.

insĭ-tīvus, tīva, tīvum, adj. [for insă-tīvus; fr. insĕro, "to engraft," through verbal root *insa* (= in; SA, a root of sĕro) *Engrafted.*

in-sŏle-ns, ntis, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); sŏlĕ-o, "to be accustomed"] ("Contrary to custom"; hence, "too great, immoderate"; hence) *Haughty, arrogant, insolent.*

insŏlent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [insŏlens, insolent-is, "haughty"] ("The quality of the *insolens*"; hence) *Haughtiness, arrogance, insolence.*

in-stĭ-tor, tōris, m. [for in-stă-tor; fr. ĭn, "over"; st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("One who stands over" something; hence, as having the charge or care of a trade, mercantile transactions, *etc.*) *A factor, broker, agent.*

in-sto, stĭti, stātum, stāre, 1. v. n. [in, "on *or* upon"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand upon"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, *a*]: **1.** *To be at hand to* or *for; to be very near*, or *close at hand, to* or *for.*—**2.** *To impend over, overhang, menace, threaten.*

in-sŭl-a, æ, f. [for in-săl-a; fr. in, "in"; săl-um, "the sea"] ("That which is in *sălum*"; hence) *An island.*

in-surgo, surrexi, surrectum, surgĕre, 3. v. n. [ĭn, "up"; surgo, "to rise] ("To rise, *or* raise one's, *etc.*, self, up"; hence) Of the wind as Subject: *To rise, get high.*

in-tābesco, tābŭi, no sup., tābescĕre, 3. v. n. [ĭn, "without force"; tābesco, "to waste away by degrees"] *To waste away by degrees.*

intābŭissem, plup. subj. of intābesco

in-tac-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for in-tag-tus; fr. ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); TAG, root of tango, "to touch"] ("Untouched"; hence) **1.** Of cattle: *Untouched by the yoke, that has*, etc., *not known the yoke; not broken in.*—**2.** Of a nation, *etc.*: *Not brought under a foreign yoke* or *dominion; unsubdued.*

inter, prep. gov. acc.: **1.** Locally: **a.** *Between* two *points.*—**b.** *Among, amidst; in*, or *through, the midst of.*—**2.** In time: *During, in the course of.*

intermĭnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intermĭno.

inter-mĭno (poet. form of **inter-mĭnor**, dep.), mĭnāvi, mĭnātum, mĭnāre, 1. v. a. [inter, "without force"; mĭnor, "to threaten"] ("To threaten"; hence) *To deny*, or *forbid, with threats* or *menaces.*—Pass.: **inter-mĭnor**, mĭnātus sum, mĭnāri.

intŏnātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of intŏno; ii. 51.

in-tŏno, tonŭi, tonĭtum, tŏnāre, 1. v. a. [in, "upon"; tŏno, "to thunder"] ("To thunder upon"; hence) Of a storm: *To make to roar upon.*—Pass.: **in-tŏnor**, intŏnātus sum, tŏnāri.

in-ton-sus, sa, sum, adj. [for in-tond-sus; fr. ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); tond-ĕo, "to shear"] *Unshorn.*

intrārit, for intrāverit, 3 pers. sing. fut. perf. ind. of intro.—N.B. Occasionally the future perfect is used in the place of the simple future, involving however the idea that the action, etc., will be very soon past and completed.

in-tro, trāvi, trātum, trāre, 1. v. n. [ĭn, "into"] ("To step into, go within": hence)

Of mental emotions, *etc.*: *To take possession of one*, etc.; *to enter one's*, etc., *breast* or *heart* [ĭn, "into"; root TRA, akin to Sans. root TRI, "to step beyond"].

ĭn-tŭĕor, tŭĭtus sum, tŭēri, 2 v. dep. [ĭn "upon"; tŭĕor, "to look"] *To look upon, to gaze upon.*

intŭli, perf. ind. of infĕro.

in-tŭmesco, tŭmŭi, no sup., tŭmescĕre, 3.v.n. [ĭn, "without force"; tŭmesco, "to begin to swell"] ("To begin to swell"; hence) Of the ground: *To swell up, rise.*

ĭn-ultus, ulta, ultum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); ultus, "avenged"] 1. *Unavenged, unrevenged; who does not*, or *cannot, take revenge*; vi. 16.—2. *Unavenged; on whom vengeance is not inflicted, unpunished*; xvii. 56.

in-ūtĭlis, ūtĭle, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); ūtĭlis, "useful"] *Not useful, useless, of no use.*

in-vĕrēcundus, vĕrēcunda, vĕrēcundum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); vĕrēcundus, "modest"] *Not modest; devoid of modesty* or *shame; shameless, driving away all sense of shame*;—at xi. 13 inverecundus deus = Bacchus.

inversus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of inverto.

in-verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. [ĭn, in the force of "in an upward direction"; verto, "to turn"] 1. *To turn upwards, to turn bottom upwards, to invert*; ii. 63.—2. Of the sea, Pass.: *To be turned up from the very bottom*, i.e. *to be exceedingly rough, to run mountains high.* —Pass. **in-vertor**, versus sum, verti.

in-vic-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); vinco, "to conquer," through root VIC] 1. *Unconquered.*—2. *Invincible.*

invĭd-us, a, um, adj. [invĭd-ĕo, "to envy"] *Envious.*

invīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To invite.*

ĭo, interj. expressing joy, with Voc. *Ho! huzza! hurrah!*

Iolcus, i. f. *Iolcus*; a town and harbour of Thessaly, on the Pelasgic Gulf, whence Jason is said to have sailed with the Argonauts ['Ιωλκός].

Iōnĭcus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Ionia*; *Ionian*; see Iōnĭus ['Ιωνῐκός].

Iōn-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [Iones, "The Iōnes"; the early Greek inhabitants of the country on the shores of the Corinthian Gulf] ("Of, *or* belonging to, the *Iones*"; hence) Ionian; an epithet of the

sea bathing the W. shores of Greece, and separating them from those of Sicily and S. Italy. It had numerous gulfs;—hence Ionius sinus, x. 19, where, moreover, the *Adriatic* is meant ['Ἰώνιος].

i-pse, psa, psum, pron. dem. [for is-pse; fr. is, "this, that"; with suffix pse] *Self, very, identical.*—As Personal pron.: **a.** *One's self, its own self.*—**b.** Of second person: *You yourself.*—**c.** Of third person: *Himself, herself, itself.*

īra, æ, f. *Anger, wrath, rage.*

īrā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [īrāscor, "to be angry"] **1.** Of persons: *Angry, angered, enraged.*—**2.** Of the sea: *Angry, furious, raging, violent.*

īre, pres. inf. of ĕo.

ir-rĕsec-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for in-rĕsec-tus; fr. ĭn, "not" (see 2. in); rĕsĕc-o, "to cut off"] ("Not cut off"; hence) *Uncut, untrimmed, unpared;*—at v. 47 the term is applied to the thumb (*pollex*) instead of the thumb-nail.

is, ĕa, id, pron. dem. [pronominal root I] *This, that,* person *or* thing just mentioned.—As Subst.: **a.** Sing.: (a) Masc.: *He.*—(b) Neut.: *It.*—**b.** *Plur.: (a) Masc.: Those just mentioned; they.*—(b) *Neut.: Those things.*—N.B. The pron. *is, ea, id* is not expressed, if it would require to be put in the same oblique case as the preceding noun to which it refers [akin to Sans. pronominal root I].

is-te, ta, tud (Gen. istīus; Dat. isti), pron. dem. [is; demonstr. suffix te] *This* or *that* person *or* thing.—As Subst. of both numbers and all genders: *This,* or *that, person* or *thing.*

ĭta, adv. *In this way* or *manner; thus, so* [akin to Sans. *iti*].

ĭ-ter, tĭnĕris, n. [ĕo, "to go," through root I] ("The act of going"; hence) **1.** *A journey.*—**2.** *A way, path, road.*

ĭtūrus, a, um, P. fut. of ĕo.

jă-cĕo, cŭi, cĭtum, cēre, 2. v. n. ("To be made to go"; hence, effect for cause) **1.** *To lie* anywhere, *to lie down.*—**2.** *To be prostrate* [akin to Sans. root YÂ, "to go"].

jam, adv. [prob. for eam, fr. is, "this"] **1.** *At this time; now;*—jam jam, (*at this time, at this time;* i.e) *at this very time, now at this moment.*—**2.** *Already.*

jĕcur, ŏris *and* ĭnŏris, n. *The liver* [akin to Sans. *yakrit*; Gr. ἧπαρ].

jĕjūnus, a, um, adj. ("That

refrains, *or* restrains itself, *etc.*, from eating; hence) *Hungry* [akin to Sans. root YAM, in force of "to restrain"].

jŏc-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [jŏc-us, "mirth," *etc.*] ("Full of *jocus*"; hence) *Mirthful, sportive, facetious, jocose;*—at iii. 20 the epithet is applied to Mæcenas in consequence of his having placed, as a practical joke, amongst the dishes at a supper, to which he had invited Horace, one that was highly seasoned with garlic. Horace partook of this, and suffered severely in consequence. Hence the poem.

Jovem, Jovis, Jovi, Acc., Gen., and Dat. of Jupiter.

jŭbĕo, jussi, jussum, jŭbēre, 2. v. a.: **1.** *To order, command, bid.*—**2.** Folld. by Objective clause or *ut c. Subj.*: *To order, command,* or *bid, that.*—Pass. **jŭbĕor**, jussus sum, jŭbēri.

jūcundĭor, us, comp. adj.; see jūcundus.

jū-cundus, cunda, cundum, adj. [for juv-cundus; fr. jŭv-o, "to delight"] ("Delighting much"; hence) *Pleasant, pleasing, delightful, agreeable.* ☞Comp.: jūcundĭor; (Sup.: jūcund-issĭmus).

jugandus, a, um, Gerundive of jugo.

jūgĕrum, i. (Abl. Sing. jūgĕre and jūgĕro; in Plur., acc. to third declension), n. *A juger;* a measure of land containing 28,800 square feet, or about two-thirds of an English acre, which contains 43,560 square feet; commonly translated *acre.*

jŭg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [jŭg-um, "a yoke"; hence "the bond of marriage"] *To marry, to give in marriage;*—at C. S. 18 Horace refers to the law made by Augustus concerning marriage; hence called, C. S. 20, *lege mărītā.*

jŭg-um, i, n. [JUG, root of jungo, "to join"] ("That which joins"; hence) **1.** *A yoke* for cattle.—**2.** Of mountains, *etc.*: *A height, summit, etc.*

Jugurth-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [Jugurth-a, "Jugurtha"; the nephew and successor of Micipsa, king of Numidia, conquered by the Roman general Mărĭus] *Of,* or *belonging to, Jugurtha; Jugurthine.*

jungo, junxi, junctum, jungĕre, 3. v. a. *To join, unite,* whether actually *or* figuratively [akin to Gr. ζυγ, root of ζεύγνυμι; and to Sans. root YUJ].

Jū-pĭter, Gen. Jŏvis, m. ("Heaven's father") **1.** *Jupiter;* a son of Saturn, and

mythic king of the heathen celestial deities.—**2.** *The sky, the upper air, the ether* [akin to Sans. *dyu*, "heaven"; Lat. păter, "father"].

jū-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, 1. v. n. ("To bind one's self morally"; hence) *To take an oath, to swear*:—jŭrāre in verba, *to swear according to*, or *after*, (certain) *words*; i.e. *to take a* (prescribed) *form of oath*:—in verba jurabas mea, *you swore after my words*, i.e. *according to the form of oath which I prescribed*; xv. 4;—at xvi. 25 with *hæc* supply *verba*; in the same verse *jurēmus* is the "Subjunctivus Adhortātivus."—The words of the oath were first spoken by the person who prescribed it, and who was hence said *præire verbis* ("to go before in words").—N.B. The first person plur. pres. Subj. expresses a mutual adhortation, in which the speaker includes himself as well as the person, or persons, addressed [akin to Sans. root YU, "to bind"].

1. **jŭven-cus**, ca, cum, adj. [jŭvĕn-is, "a youth"] ("Belonging to a *juvenis*"; hence) *Youthful, young*.—As Subst.: **jŭvencus**, i. m. Of cattle: *A young bullock, a steer*.

2. **jŭvencus**, i; see 1. jŭven-*cus*.

jŭven-ta, tæ, f. [jŭvĕn-is, "young"] ("The state of the *juvenis*"; hence) **1.** *Youthful age, tender years, youth*.—**2.** *The youth*, i.e. *young men*.

jŭven-tas, tātis, f. [jŭvĕn-is, "young"] ("The state of the *juvenis*"; hence) **1.** *Youth, the season of youth*.—**2.** *The youth*, i.e. *young men*.

jŭvo, jūvi, jūtum, jŭvāre, 1. v. a. *and* n.: **1.** Act.: **a.** *To delight, please*.—**b.** *To help, aid, assist*.—**c.** *To benefit*.—**2.** Neut.: **a.** *To delight, please, gratify*.—**b.** Impers. pres. Ind.: **jŭvat**, (It) *delights*, (it) *is pleasing* or *pleasant*;—at ii. 61 *jŭvat* has for its Subject the clause *pastas . . . domum* [§ 157];—cf. ix. 37; xi. 1; xiii. 9.

Kăl-endæ, endārum, f. plur. ("Things to be called out *or* proclaimed"; *i.e.* the Nones, whether they were to be on the fifth or seventh day of the month. The proclamation was always made by the Pontifices, on the *first* day of the month; hence called) *The Kalends* [kăl-o = καλ-ῶ, "to call out"].

1. **lăb-or**, ōris, m. ("The act of acquiring *or* taking"; hence) **1.** *Labour, toil*.—**2.** *Trouble, distress, misfortune, calamity, danger* [akin to Sans.

root LABH, "to acquire"; Gr. λαβ, root of λα(μ)β-άνω, "to take"].

2. **lābor**, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep.: **1.** *To fall, sink, fall down* on the ground, *etc.* —**2.** *To glide downwards* [akin to Sans. root LAMB, "to fall"].

lăbōr-ĭōsus, ĭōsa, ĭōsum, adj. [lăbŏr, labōr-is, "labour, toil"] ("Full of, *or* abounding in, *labor*"; hence) *Labouring hard, hard-toiling.*

lăbōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. *and* a. [lăbor, "labour"] **1.** Neut.: *To labour, toil.*—**2.** Act.: *To labour*, or *work, out; to produce by labour; to elaborate.*

1. **Lăcon**, ōnis, m. adj. *Laconian, Lacedæmonian, Spartan.*—As Subst.: **Lăcon**, ōnis (*sc.* canis), m. *A Spartan dog* or *hound.*—The Spartan breed of dogs was celebrated for its sagacity, speed, and courage.

2. **Lăcon**, ōnis; see 1. Lacon [Gr. Λάκων].

lædo, læsi, læsum, lædĕre, 3. v. a. ("To strike forcibly, dash violently"; hence, "to hurt" physically; hence) *To offend against, displease, affront.*

lætus, a, um, adj. *Joyful, joyous, rejoicing* [prob. akin to Sans. root LAS, "to shine"; also, "to delight"].

langu-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum. adj. [langu-ĕo, "to be languid"] **1.** *Languid, faint.*—**2.** *Devoid of energy*, etc.

langu-or, ōris, m.[id.] *Languor, listlessness, inertness*, etc.

lăpăthus, i, f.; and **lăpăthum**, i, n. *Sorrel.*

lăqu-ĕus (trisyll.), ĕi, m. ("A thing hollowed out"; hence) *A rope* with a noose in it, *a snare*, for taking animals [like lăc-us, akin to λάκ-κος].

Lar, Lăris, m. ("The shining one"; hence) **1.** *A Lar*, or tutelary deity of a house; *a domestic*, or *household, deity.* —**2.** Sing. and Plur.: *A house, dwelling, habitation;* C. S. 39 [akin to Sans. root LAS, "to shine"].

larg-us, a, um, adj. ("Large"; hence) *Abundant, copious, plentiful* [prob. akin to Sans. *dîrgha* (for original *dargh-a*, "long")].

lassus, a, um, adj. *Faint, weary, tired.*

lăt-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To lie hid* or *concealed* [akin to Gr. λαθ, root of λανθάνω].

Lătīnus, a, um; see Lătĭum.

Lătĭum, ĭi, n. *Latium* (now *Campagna di Roma* and a part of *Terra di Lavoro*); a country of Italy in which

Rome was situate.—Hence. **Lăt-īnus,** īna, īnum, adj. *Latin.*

1. **lātro,** āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To bark,* or *bay, at.*

2. **latr-o,** ōnis, m. ("A hired servant"; hence) *A robber, bandit, pirate;*—at iv. 19 there is probably an allusion to the armament fitted out by Augustus, B.C. 35, against Sextus Pompeius, whose force consisted chiefly of pirates and runaway slaves [λατρ-εύω, "to work for hire"; whence λάτρ-ις, "a hired servant"].

lātūrus, a, um, P. fut. of fĕro.

1. **lātus,** a, um, adj. *Wide, broad* [akin to Gr. πλατύς; Sans. *prithu*].

2. **lătus,** ĕris, n. ("The wide, *or* extended, thing"; hence) *The side,* whether of persons, animals, or things [prob. akin to 1. lātus].

laud-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [laus, laud-is, "praise"] *To praise, commend.*

laus, laudis, f. *Praise, commendation* [prob. akin to Gr. κλύ-ω; and to Sans. root ÇRU, "to hear"; and so, "that which one hears" of one's self, in a good sense].

lăvo, lăvāvi *and* lāvi, lăv-*ātum and* lautum *and* lōtum, *lăvāre and lăvĕre,* 1. and 3. v. a. *To wash, bathe* some object [akin to λούω].

lectus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of lego.—**2.** Pa.: *Chosen, picked out, selected, select.*

lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, lĕgĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To choose, select.*—**2.** Of fruit or flowers: *To pick, gather, cull.*—Pass.: lĕgor, lectus sum, lĕgi [λέγω].

lēn-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [lēn-is, "moderate, gentle"] ("To render *lenis*"; hence) *To appease, pacify, soften down, mollify, soothe;*—at v. 84 *lēnīre* is the Historic Inf. [§ 140, 2].

lēnis, e, adj. ("Soft, smooth"; hence) Of persons: *Gentle, mild, propitious,* etc.;—at C. S. 14 folld. by Inf.;—at C. S. 52 folld. by *in c. Acc.*

len-tus, ta, tum, adj. ("Embracing"; hence) *Firm-holding, fast-holding, clasping, clinging* [akin to Sans. root LIÑG, "to embrace"].

lĕo, ōnis, m. *A lion.* [λέων].

lĕp-us, ŏris, m. ("The light one," *or* "the one leaping over *or* beyond") *A hare* [akin to Sans. *laghu,* "light"; fr. root LAÑGH, "to leap over"; also to Gr. λάγ-ως, λέπ-ορις, "a hare"].

Lesb-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj.

[Lesb-os, "Lesbos" (now "Metellino"); an island in the Ægēan Sea (now the Archipelago)] *Of*, or *belonging to, Lesbos; Lesbian.*

Lēthæus, a, um; see Lēthē.

(**Lēthē,** es, f. *Lethë*; a river of the lower world, the waters of which caused forgetfulness. —Hence) **Lēth-æus,** æa, æum, adj. ("Of, *or* belonging to, Lethë"; hence) *Producing forgetfulness* or *sleepiness; Lethean* [Λήθη, "Forgetfulness, Oblivion"].

lĕvāto, 2 pers. sing. fut. imperat. of lĕvo.

1. **lĕv-is,** e, adj.: 1. *Light, swift, rapid.*—2. Of sleep: *Light, easy, gentle, mild* [akin to Gr. ἐ-λαχ-ύς; also to Sans. *laghu*].

2. **lēv-is,** e, adj.: 1. *Smooth;* —at ii. 33 the scansion of the line shows that *amite* must be assigned to *lēvis.*—2. *That has lost the hair* [λεῖϝ-ος].

lĕv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [lĕv-is, "light"] ("To make something *levis*"; hence, "to lighten"; hence) 1. *To raise, lift up.*—2. *To ease, relieve.*—3. *To alleviate, mitigate.*—Pass.: **lĕv-or,** ātus sum, āri.

lex, lēgis, f. [for leg-s; fr. lĕg-o, "to read"] ("That which is read"; hence, "a bill," *i.e.* a proposition reduced to writing and read (to the people) with a view to its being passed into law; hence) 1. *A law, enactment.*—2. Of deities: *A law, ordinance, decree.*

lĭben-ter (**lŭbenter**), adv. [for lĭbent-ter; fr. lĭbens, lĭbent-is, "willing"] *Willingly.*

lĭb-ĕo (**lŭb-ĕo**), ŭi, ĭtum, ēre (usually found only in 3rd pers. sing. and inf. mood), 2. v. n.: 1. *To please, to be pleasing* or *agreeable.*—2. Impers.: **libet** (**lubet**), (It) *is pleasing* or *agreeable,* (it) *pleases;*—at ii. 23 the Subject of *libet* is the clause *jăcēre . . . grāmĭne* [§ 157] [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to please"]

1. **lĭb-er,** ri, m.: 1. *The* inner *bark* or *rind* of a tree. —2. As bark was employed for writing upon: *A book.*

2. **līb-er,** ĕra, ĕrum, adj. ("Doing as one desires; pleasing one's self"; hence) 1. *Free, at liberty, set at liberty.*—2. *Free, unrestricted, unrestrained.* —3. *Free, open.*—☞ (Comp.: lībĕr-ĭor); Sup.: līber-rĭmus [akin to Sans. root LUBH, "to desire"; whence, also, Gr. ἐ-λεύθ-ερος, "free"].

līb-ĕri, ĕrōrum, m. plur. (the sing. only in late Lat.) ("The desired *or* loved ones"; hence) *Children* [akin to Sans.

root LUBH, "to desire *or* love"].

lībĕrrĭmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see 2. līber.

lībertīna, æ; see lībertīnus.

lībert-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [libert-us, "a freedman"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a freedman.* —As Subst.: **lībertīna**, æ, f. *A freedwoman.*—N.B. A freedman and freedwoman were called *lībertīnus* and *libertina* with respect to their condition; but *lībertus* and *liberta* in respect to the manumitter.

libet; see lĭbĕo.

lĭbīdĭn-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [lĭbīdo, lĭbīdĭn-is, in force of "lust"] ("Full of *lĭbīdo*"; hence) *Lustful, libidinous.*

lĭb-īdo, īdĭnis, f. [lĭb-ĕo, "to please"] ("A pleasing" one's self; hence) In a bad sense: *Passion, desire*, etc.;—at v. 41 *mascŭlæ lĭbīdĭnis* is Gen. of Quality [§ 128].

Lĭburna, æ; see Liburnus.

Lĭburn-us, a, um, adj. [Lĭburn-i, "The Liburni"; a people occupying the N. part of Illyricum, their territory being called, after them, Liburnia. They were a wild piratical race, and noted for their swift-sailing galleys. Such galleys Augustus had in the fleet with which he sailed against Antony and Cleopatra, and, according to an old Scholiast on Horace, gave the command of them to Mæcēnas. To this there is reference at i. 1] *Of*, or *belonging to, the Liburni; Liburnian.* — As Subst.: **Lĭburna**, æ (*sc.* **nāvis**), f. *A Liburnian galley* or *vessel.*

lĭcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n.: 1. *To be allowed*, or *permitted; to be allowable.*—Rarely found in any other forms than the 3rd person sing. with impersonal construction (*e.g.* lĭcet, lĭcŭit *or* lĭcĭtum est, *etc.*, lĭcēbit, *etc.*: *it is*, etc., *allowed, permitted*, or *allowable; it is*, etc., *lawful*) and the Inf. mood;—at xv. 19 the Subject of *licēbit* is the clause *sis . . . tellure tibīque Nīrĕa* [§ 157]; before *sis* supply *ut* [§ 154]. —2. When *licet* introduces a subordinate proposition, it apparently assumes the nature of a conjunction: *Even if, although*; iv. 5.

lig-num, ni, n. ("That which is consumed by fire"; hence) *Fire-wood; a log* of fire-wood [akin to Sans. root DAH, "to consume by fire"].

lĭgo, ōnis, m. *A mattock, hoe*, etc.

lĭ-men, mĭnis, n. [for lig-men; fr. lĭg-o, "to tie *or* fasten"] ("That which ties *or* fastens"; hence, "the connecting timber (above or

below) of a doorway"; hence) 1. *A threshold.*—**2.** Sing. *and* Plur.: *A door, entrance.*—**3.** *A dwelling, abode.*

lintĕum, i; see lintĕus.

lin-tĕus, tĕa, tĕum, adj. [līn-um, "flax"; hence, "linen"] *Made of linen, linen-.*—As Subst.: **lintĕum**, i, n. ("That which is made of linen"; hence) *A sail.*

lī-tus, tŏris, n. [prob. LI, root of lĭ-no. "to overspread"] ("That which is overspread," esp. by the sea; hence) *The sea-shore, beach, strand.*

līv-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [līv-eo, "to be of a leaden colour"] 1. *Of a leaden colour; dark-coloured.*—**2.** *Malicious, spiteful.*

lŏc-us, i, m. (plur. **lŏci**, m., and **lŏca**, n.) ("That which is put, placed, *or* situate"; hence) *A place, spot,* etc. [prob. akin to Gr. root λεχ, "to put"].

long-us, a, um, adj. *Long* [akin to Sans. *dirgh-a,* "long"].

lŏqu-or, ūtus sum, i, 3. v. dep.: 1. *To speak, say.*—**2.** *To speak of, talk about* [akin to Sans. root LAP, "to speak"].

lŏquūtus (trisyll.), a, um, P. perf. of lŏquor;—but at ii. 67 lŏquūtus (supply est [§ 158]) is the 3 pers. sing. perf. ind. of lŏquor.

lū-brĭcus, brĭca, brĭcum, adj. ("Belonging to that which is made loose"; hence, "slippery"; hence) Of a stream: *Gliding, smoothly flowing* [akin to Sans. root LU, "to loose"].

Lūcān-us, a, um, adj. [Lūcān-i, "The Lucani"; a people of Lower Italy] *Of,* or *belonging to, the Lūcāni; Lucanian;* see Călăbri.

lūc-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] *Shining, bright, glittering.*

Lūcīna, æ; see lūcīnus.

lūc-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [lux, lūc-is, "light"] *Of,* or *belonging to, the light.*—As Subst.: **Lūcīna**, æ (*sc.* dĕa), f. *Lucina,* or the goddess belonging to the light, *i.e.* who brings children into the light. An epithet of Diāna as the goddess held to preside over child-birth.

1. **Lūcrīnus** (with or without **lacus**), i, m. *The Lucrine Lake* (now *Lago Lucrino*), on the coast of Campania, near Baiæ.—Hence **Lūcrīn-us**, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Lucrine Lake; Lucrine.*

2. **Lūcrīnus**, a, um; see 1. Lūcrīnus.

lū-crum, cri, n. [lŭ-o, "to pay"] ("That which serves for paying"; hence) 1. *Gain, profit.*—**2.** Riches, wealth.

luc-tus, tūs, m. [for lug-tus; fr. lūg-ĕo, "to mourn," *etc.*] *Mourning, sorrow, grief.*

lū-dus, di, m.: 1. *Play, sport.*—2. Plur.: Public *games*, etc. [prob. akin to Sans. root LAṢ, "to sport"].

lūg-ŭbris, ŭbre, adj. [lūg-ĕo, "to mourn"] ("Bringing mourning"; hence) *Mournful, mourning-.*

lumbus, i, m. *A loin.*—Plur.: *the loins.*

lū-men, mĭnis, n. [for luc-men; fr. lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] ("That which shines"; hence, "light"; hence) 1. Sing. and Plur.: *The eyesight.*—2. *An eye.*

lū-na, næ, f. [for luc-na; fr. lūc-ĕo, "to shine"] ("The shining one"; hence) 1. *The moon.*—2. At C. S. 36 personified as a goddess: *Luna*, the moon-goddess; a name of Diāna.

lŭo, lŭi, lŭĭtum *and* lūtum, lŭĕre, 3. v. a. ("To loose, set loose"; hence, "to pay" a debt, *etc.*; hence) 1. With a word denoting "punishment *or* penalty" as Object: *To pay* as an atonement; *to suffer* [λύω, "to loose"].

lŭp-us, i, m. *A wolf* [like λύκ-ος, akin acc. to some to Sans. root LUP, "to destroy," *etc.*, *and so*, "the destroyer"; *acc. to others* akin to Sans. *vṛika*, "a wolf," fr. root VRAÇCH, "to tear," and so "the tearer"].

lūrĭdus, a, um, adj. *Ghastly, wan, lurid.*

lu-strum, stri, n. [lŭ-o, "to wash"] ("That which washes *or* expiates"; hence, "an expiatory offering" which was made for the whole Roman people by the Censors every fifth year after the completion of the Census; hence) A space of *five years; a lustrum.*

lūt-ĕus, ĕa, ĕum, adj. [lūt-um, "yellow weed," a plant used for a yellow dye] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *lūtum*"; hence) *Yellow, tinged with yellow.*

Lўæus, i, m.: 1. *Lyæus*; a name of *Bacchus*, as being the relaxer, or unbender, of care.—2. *Wine* [Λυαῖος, "Looser"].

Lўcambes, æ, m. *Lycambes*, a Theban, who promised his daughter in marriage to the poet Archĭlŏchus, and subsequently broke his word. For this he was assailed by Archĭlŏchus in such sarcastic verses that he hanged himself and his daughter with him [Λυκάμβης].

Lўciscus, i, m. [lўciscus, "wolf-dog"] *Lyciscus*; a boy mentioned by Horace at xi. 24.

lympha, æ, f. ("A water-nymph"; hence) *Water* [νύμφη].

lȳra, æ, f.: 1. *A lute* or *lyre*. —2. *Lyric poetry, song* [λύρα].

măcĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To steep, soak"; hence, "to soften by steeping; to make soft *or* tender"; hence, "to weaken, wear out"; hence) *To fret, vex, torment.*

Mæcēnas, ātis, m. *Mæcenas (Caius Cilnius)*; a Roman knight and statesman; the friend of the Emperor Augustus and patron of Horace.

Mævius, ĭi, m. *Mævius*; a wretched poet mentioned by Horace, x. 2.

măg-is, comp. adv. [MAG, root of mag-nus; see magnus] *More; in a greater* or *higher degree.*

mag-nus, na, num, adj. *Great*, in the fullest meaning of the term; viz.: 1. *Large.*—2. *Extensive, spacious.* —3. *Powerful, mighty.*—4. *Noble.*—5. *Great* in degree, *vast, immense.* — ☞ Comp.: mājor (*i.e.* măg-ĭor); Sup.: maxĭmus (*i.e.* mag-sĭmus) [root MAG, akin to Gr. μέγ-ας, Sans. *mah-a*, "great"; fr. root MAH (originally MAGH), "to be great; to be powerful"].

major, us, comp. adj.; see magnus.

mălum, i; see mălus.

măl-us, a, um, adj. ("Dirty black"; hence) 1. *Evil, wicked, bad.*—As Subst.: **măli**, ōrum, m. plur.: *The bad*; vi. 11. —2. *Bad* of its kind.—3. *Evil, unfortunate.*—As Subst.: **mălum**, i, n. *An evil, misfortune.*— 4. *Hurtful, injurious*, etc. [akin to Gr. μέλ-ας, "black"; Sans. *mal-a*, "dirty"]

malva, æ, f. *Mallows.*

măn-ĕo, si, sum, ēre, 2. v. n. *and* a.: 1. Neut.: *To stay*, or *remain*, anywhere.—2. Act.: a. *To wait for, await.*—b. *To await* a person as his fate, condition, *etc.* [Gr. μέν-ω].

Măn-es, ĭum, m. plur. [obsol. măn-us, "good"] ("The good, *or* benevolent, ones") *The Manes*; the deified souls of the departed. They were of a benevolent nature; while the Larvæ and Lemŭres were malignant spirits.

mannus, i, m. *A horse*, or *nag*, used especially for purposes of pleasure [Celtic word].

māno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.: 1. *To flow.*—2. *To drip.*

mă-nus, nūs, f. ("The measuring thing"; hence) 1. *The hand.*—Phrase: Mănūs dăre, (*to give the hands*, i.e.) *to submit, yield*; xvii. 1.— 2. *A body, multitude, band,* company of persons.—3. An

armed *force ; a corps* of soldiers [akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"].

măre, is, n. *The sea* :—terrā mărīque, *by land and sea* ; ix. 27 :—marī terrāque, *by sea and land* ; C. S. 53 [akin to Sans. *vâri*, "water"].

măr-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [măr-e, "the sea"] *Of the sea ; sea-*.

mărīt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [mărīt-us, "a husband"] ("To provide a husband" for a woman; "to give in marriage"; hence) Of trees, *etc.*: *To wed* ; i.e. *to tie, fasten*, etc.; —at ii. 10 folld. by Abl.

măr-ītus, īta, ītum, adj. [mas, măr-is, "a male"] ("Provided with a *mas ;* married"; hence) *Matrimonial, marriage- ;* C. S. 20 ; see jŭgo.

Marsi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Marsi;* a people of Latium celebrated as wizards and snake-charmers.—Hence **Mars-us**, a, um, adj. *Marsian* :—Marsā nænĭā, *with the Marsian magic song*, or *incantation*.

Marsus, a, um, adj.; see Marsi.

mas-cŭlus, cŭla, cŭlum, adj. [for mar-cŭlus ; fr. mas, măr-is, "a male"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a male ; masculine ; relating to a male* or *man*.

***mā-ter**, tris, f.* : **1**. Sing. : *A mother*.—**2**. Plur. : **a**. *Mothers*. —**b**. *The matrons* [akin to Gr. *μή-τηρ*, Sans. *mâ-tṛi*, fr. root MÂ, in the meaning of "to produce"; and so, literally, "a producer"].

Mătīn-us, a, um, adj. [Mătīn-us, "Matinus"; a mountain of Apulia in Italy] *Of*, or *belonging to, Mount Matinus ; Matinian*.

mātūrus, a, um, adj. (Of fruits, *etc.*: "Ripe, mature"; hence) Of things generally: *Ripe, arrived at maturity*.

Mēdēa, æ, f. *Mēdēa ;* a sorceress, the daughter of Æētes, king of Colchis. She became enamoured of Jason, who had gone to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, assisted him in obtaining possession of it, and accompanied him to Greece. When Jason subsequently repudiated her in order to marry Crĕūsa, the daughter of Crĕon king of Corinth, she killed the children she had by him, and burned the bride in her palace [Μήδεια].

mĕd-ulla, ullæ, f. *Marrow* [acc. to some akin to mĕd-ĭus, "the middle"; and so "that which is in the middle" of the bones ; acc. to others akin to Sans. *med-as*, "marrow"].

Mēdus, i, m. : **1**. *A Mede, Parthian*.—**2**. Sing. in collect-

ive force: *The Medes, the Parthians:*

mel, mellis, n. *Honey;*—at ii. 15, xvi. 47, in plur. [akin to Gr. μέλι].

mĕlĭor, us, comp. adj.; see bŏnus.—As Subst.: **mĕlĭus**, ōris, n. *That which is better, a better thing;* xvi. 23.

membrum, i, n. *A limb, member.*

mĕmento, 2 pers. sing. fut. imperat. of mĕmĭni.

mĕ-mĭn-i, isse, v. defect.: 1. *To bear in mind, remember, recollect.*—2. With ut c. Subj.: *To remember that* or *to;* x. 4 [for men-men-i; reduplicated fr. root MEN, akin to Sans. root MAN, "to think"; cf. Lat. men-s, "the mind" as "the thinking thing"].

mend-ax, ācis, adj. [for ment-ax; fr. ment-ĭor, "to lie"] 1. *Prone to lie, lying, mendacious.*—2. *False, deceptive.*

men-s, tis, f. ("The thinking"; hence) 1. *The mind,* as being the seat of thought.—2. *Mind, feeling,* etc. [Lat. root MEN; akin to Sans. *mân-as,* "mind"; fr. root MAN, "to think"; cf. also Gr. *μέν-ος*].

men-tum, ti, n. [for min-tum; fr. mĭn-or, "to project"] ("The projecting thing"; hence, in reference to the face) *A chin.*

merg-us, i, m. [merg-o, "to plunge"] ("A plunger"; hence) *A diver* or *gull.*

mĕr-um, i, n. [mĕr-us, "pure"] *Pure wine,* i.e. not mixed with water.

mes-sor, sōris, m. [for met-sor, fr. mĕt-o, "to reap"] *A reaper.*

mētĭens, ntis, P. pres. of mētĭor;—at iv. 7 *te m iente* is Abl. Abs. [§ 125].

mētĭor, mensus sum, mētīri, 4. v. dep. ("To measure, measure out"; hence) 1. *To deal out, measure forth;* ix. 36.—2. ("To measure out a distance of" something; her) *To walk along, traverse,* etc.; iv. 7 [root MET or MEN, akin to Sans. root MÂ, "to measure"].

mētīre, 2 pers. sing. pres. imperat. of metior.

mĕtŭ-o, mĕtŭi, mĕtūtum mĕtŭĕre, 3. v. a. [metus, (un contr. gen.) metŭ-is, "fear"] *To fear, dread, be afraid of.*

mĕtus, ūs, m. *Fear, dread.*

mĕ-us, a, um, pron. possess. [me] 1. *Of,* or *belonging to, me; my, mine.*—2. For the personal pron.: *Of me;* v. 81.

mīles, ĭtis, comm. gen.: 1. *A soldier.*—2. Plur.: *The soldiers, the soldiery.*

mīlĭtābĭtur; see mīlĭto, no. 2.

mīlĭt-āris, āre, adj. [miles, mīlĭt-is, "a soldier"] 1. Of,

or *belonging to, a soldier; military.*—**2.** *Of,* or *relating to, war; military.*

mīlĭt-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [mīles, mīlĭt-is, "a soldier"] **1.** *To serve as a soldier, to perform military service.*—**2.** Pass. with cognate Subject: **mīlĭtābĭtur** (omne bellum), *Shall be waged* or *served*; i. 23.

mill-e, plur. num. adj. indecl. *A thousand* [akin to Gr. χίλ-ιοι].

mīlŭus, ŭi, m. *A kite, glede.*

mĭn-æ, ārum, f. plur. [mĭnĕo, "to project"] ("The projecting things"; hence) *Threats,* as overhanging evils.

mĭn-ax, ācis, adj. [mĭn-or, "to threaten"] *Threatening, menacing.*

1. **mĭnor,** ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. ("To jut forward, overhang"; hence) **1.** With simple Acc.: *To threaten, menace.*—**2.** With Acc. of nearer Object and Dat. of remoter Object: *To threaten* something *to*;—or making the Dat. the English Object, and the Acc. an English Subst. preceded by a prep.: *To threaten* some object, *etc., with.*

2. **mĭnor,** us, comp. adj. *Less, lesser.*

mĭnus, comp. adv. [adverbial neut. of 2. mĭnor] **1.** *Less, in a less degree.*—**2.** With numerals: *Less* in amount, *under.*—**3.** To make an emphatic negation: *Not at all, in no degree.*

mī-ror, rātus sum, rāri, 1. v. dep. ("To smile upon" in indication of approval; hence) **1.** *To admire.*—**2.** *To wonder,* or *marvel, at* [akin to Sans. root SMI, "to smile"].

mīr-us, a, um, adj. [mīr-or, "to wonder"] *Wonderful, marvellous.*

miscĕo, miscŭi, mistum *and* mixtum, miscēre, 2. v. a. *To mingle, intermingle, mix,* whether actually or figuratively.—Pass.: **miscĕor,** mistus and mixtus sum, miscēri [akin to Gr. μίγ-νυμι, μισγ-ω, "to mingle"; Sans. *miç-ra,* "mixed"].

mĭs-er, ĕra, ĕrum, adj.: **1.** Of persons: *Wretched, unfortunate, miserable, unhappy*;—at xvii. 63 supply *tibi* with *mĭsĕro,* which is the Dat. dependent on the Gerundive *ducenda* [§ 107, *d*].—**2.** Of things: *Sad, distressing, melancholy, wretched.*

mītis, e, adj.: **1.** Of fruits, *etc.*: *Mellow, ripe.*—**2.** In character, disposition, *etc.*: *Mild, gentle.*

mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. ("To allow, *or* cause, to go"; hence) **1.** *To send.*—**2.** *To put forth, send*

out, produce.—**3.** Of speech, *etc.: To send forth, utter.*—**4.** With Inf.: *To cease,* or *forbear, to* do, *etc.; to leave off,* or *give over, the* doing, *etc.*

mŏdo, adv. *and* conj.: **1.** Adv.: **a** *Only, merely.*—**b.** Of time: *Now, just now*:—mŏdo . . . mŏdo, *now . . . now; at one time . . . at another time.*—**2.** Conj.: in restrictive sense: *Provided that, on condition that* [§ 152, I. (4)].

mœn-ĭa, ĭum, n. plur. ("The things which ward off"; hence) **1.** *Walls, fortifications, ramparts* of a city, fortress, *etc.*—**2.** A city as enclosed by walls, *a walled town* [akin to Gr. ἀ-μύν-ω, "to ward off"].

mœr-ĕo (mær-ĕo), no perf. nor sup., ēre, 2. v. a. *To mourn over* or *for; to bewail, lament, bemoan.*

mollĭ-o, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. ["moll-is, soft"] ("To make *mollis*"; hence) Mentally *or* morally: *To soften, appease, soothe.*

mollis, e, adj.: **1.** *Soft.*—**2.** *Tender, delicate.*—**3.** *Effeminate, unmanly.*—**4.** *Gentle, mild* [akin to Sans. *mṛid-u,* "soft"; fr. root MṚID, "to rub, crush"].

moll-ĭtĭes, ēi, f. [moll-is, "soft, weak"] ("The quality of the *mollis*"; hence) *Softness, tenderness.*

1. Mŏloss-us, a, um, adj. [Mŏloss-i, "The Molossi"; a people in the eastern part of Epīrus] *Of,* or *belonging to, the Molossi; Molossian.*—As Subst.: **Mŏlossus,** i (*sc.* cănis), m. *A Molossian dog* or *hound.* The breed was noted for its size and strength.

2. Mŏlossus, i; see 1. Mŏlossus.

mŏn-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. a. ("To cause to think"; hence, "to remind"; hence) *To warn, admonish*;—at C. S. 5 folld. by Objective clause [akin to Sans. root MAN, "to think"].

mon-s, tis, m. [for min-s; fr. mĭn-ĕo, "to project"] ("That which projects *or* juts forth"; hence) *A mountain, mount.*

monstr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [monstr-um, "an omen"] ("To give a *monstrum*" to one; hence) *To show, point out.*

mon-strum, stri, n. [mŏn-ĕo, "to warn"] ("That which warns"; hence, in a bad sense, "an evil omen"; hence) *A monster,* whether in size or character.

mŏra, æ, f. *Delay.*

mŏr-ĭor, tŭus sum, i, 3. v. dep. *To die* [akin to Sans. root MṚI, "to die"].

mŏr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1.

v. dep. n. *and* a. [mŏr-a, "delay"] **1.** Neut.: *To delay.*—**2.** Act.: *To delay, retard, hinder.*

mort-ālis, āle, adj. [mors, mort-is, "death"] ("Pertaining to *mors*"; hence) *Subject to death, mortal.* — As Subst.: **mortāles,** ĭum, m. plur. *Mortals;* i.e. *men, mankind.*

mortŭus, a, um, P. perf. of mŏrĭor.—As Subst.: **mortŭi,** ōrum, m. plur. *The dead;* xvii. 79.

m-ōs, ōris, m. [prob. for me-os; fr. me-o, "to go"] ("The going" one's own way; hence, "the will" of a person; "caprice," *etc.;* hence) **1.** *Usage, habit, custom, practice,* etc.—**2.** Plur.: *Character, conduct, behaviour, manners,* etc.

mŏvendus, a, um, Gerundive of mŏvĕo.

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. ("To cause to go"; hence) **1.** *To impart motion to;* i.e., at xvii. 76, *to impart life* or *animation to.*—**2.** *To move out* from a place; *i.e.*, at xiii. 6, *to bring out* or *forth, to produce* (from the cellar).—**3.** *To move, influence, affect.*—Pass.: **mŏvĕor,** mōtus sum, mŏvēri [akin to Sans. *root* MÎ, "to go"].

***mox,** adv.:* **1.** *Soon, presently, directly.*—**2.** *By and by.*

mūgĭens, ntis, P. pres. of mūgĭo.—As Subst.: **mūgĭentes,** ĭum (*sc.* bŏves), comm. gen. plur. *The lowing cattle;* ii. 13.

mūg-ĭo, īvi and ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. n. Of cattle: *To low, bellow, moo.*

mulc-trum, tri, n. [for mulg-trum; fr. mulg-ĕo, "to milk"] ("That which is made for milking" into; hence) *A milk-pail.*

mŭlĭĕ-bris, bre, adj. [mŭlĭer, mŭlĭĕr-is, "a woman"] ("Brought about by a woman"; hence, "of, *or* belonging to, a woman; a woman's"; hence) *Womanish, unmanly.*

mŭlĭer, ĕris, f.: **1.** *A woman.*—**2.** *A wife.*

mŭlĭer-cŭla, cŭlæ, f. dim. [mŭlĭer, mŭlĭĕr-is, "a woman"] *A little woman.*

multa; see multus.

mult-um, adv. [adverbial neut. of multus, "much"] *Much, greatly.*

mul-tus, ta, tum, adj.: **1.** Sing.: *Much;* — Adverbial neut. acc. plur.: **multa,** *much, greatly.*—**2.** Sing.: *Many a,* i.e. *many* with English plur. Subst.: — multā căne, *with many a dog* or *hound;* ii. 31.

mūnĕr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [mūnus, mūnĕr-is,

"a gift *or* present"] With Acc. of person and Abl. of thing: *To present* a person, etc., *with* something; *to offer* something *to* a person *as a gift.*

mūn-ĭo (old form mœn-ĭo), īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. a. [mœnĭa, "walls"] ("To wall"; hence) **1.** *To build a wall*, or *raise fortifications around; to fortify.*—**2.** Of a road as Object: *To make.*

mūnus, ĕris, n. *A gift, present.*

mū-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. freq. [for mov-to; fr. mŏv-ĕo] ("To move much *or* away" from its place; hence) **1.** *To change, alter.*—**2.**: **a.** *To interchange, exchange.*— **b.** With Acc. of nearer Object and Abl. of that for which a thing is exchanged: *To change* an object *for* some other object; i. 28.—Pass.: **mū-tor,** tātus sum, tāri.

mūt-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [mūt-o, "to change"; hence, "to interchange, exchange"] ("Interchanged, exchanged"; hence) *Mutual, reciprocal.*

Mȳsi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Mȳsi* or *Mysians;* the people of Mysia, a country of Asia Minor, which was divided into Lesser Mysia on the Hellespont and Greater Mysia on the Ægean Sea.

nam, conj. *For.*

nam-que, conj. [nam, "for"; suffix que] An emphatic confirmative particle: *For, for indeed, for truly.*

nardus, i, f. ("Nard, spikenard"; hence) *Nard-balsam, nard-oil* [Gr. νάρδος].

nā-scor, tus sum, sci, 3. v. dep. [for gna-scor; fr. root GNA, another form of root GEN in gigno] **1.** *To be born.*—**2.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To rise.*

nātus, a, um, P. perf. of nascor. Folld. by Abl. of "Origin" [§ 123]: *Born of,* or *sprung from;* xiii. 12.

nausĕa, æ, f. ("Sea-sickness"; hence) *A qualm, nausea* [ναυσία].

nauta, æ; see nāvĭta.

nāvis, is, f. *A ship, vessel* [akin to Gr. ναῦς, Sans. *naus*].

nāvĭta (**nauta**), æ, m. *A sailor, seaman* [ναύτης].

1. **ne,** adv. *and* conj.: **1.** Adv.: *No, not.*—**2.** Conj.: *That not; lest* [prob. akin to Sans. *na,* "not"].

2. **ne,** enclitic *and* interrogative particle: **1.** In direct questions joined to the Indicative, it throws emphasis on the word to which it is attached, but is without any English equivalent.—**2.** In indirect questions with Subj.: *Whether:* —ne . . . an, *whether . . . or whether.*

Neæra, æ, f. *Neæra ;* a girl beloved by Horace.

Nĕāpŏlis, is, f. *Neapolis* (now *Naples*) [Νεάπολις, "New-town"].

nec ; see nĕque.

necto, nexŭi, nexum, nectĕre, 3. v. a. ("To bind, tie, fasten"; hence) *To form,* or *make,* by joining together; *to weave, plait* [akin to Sans. root NAH, "to bind"].

nĕ-fas, n. indecl. [ne, "not"; fas, "divine law"] ("That which is not *fas*"; hence) **1.** *An impious,* or *wicked, deed ; wickedness ;*—at xvi. 26 the Substantival Inf. *redire* is the Subject of *sit,* and *nefas* is predicated of it.—**2.** Inserted in the middle of a clause, as an interjection: *O! horrible thing, O! shocking, O! dreadful.*

nĕgātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of nĕgo.—As Subst.: **nĕgātum,** i, n. *That which was denied.*

neg-lĭgo, lexi, lectum, lĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for nec-lĕgo; fr. nec, "not"; lĕgo, "to gather"] ("Not to gather"; hence) **1.** *To neglect.*—**2.** *To make light of, not to care for; to disregard, not take notice of.*—Pass.: **neg-lĭgor,** lectus sum, lĭgi.

nĕ-g-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. *v. n. and a.: **1.*** Neut.: *To say "No"; to deny, make a denial.*—**2.**: **a.** *To deny* a thing.—**b.** *To refuse.*—Pass.: **nĕ-g-or,** ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root AH (h = gh), "to say"; with Lat. *ne,* "no," prefixed].

nĕg-ōtĭum, ōtĭi, n. [for nec-ōtĭum; fr. nec, "not"; ōtĭum, "leisure"] ("No leisure"; hence) *An affair, matter, business ;*—at ii. 1 in plur.

nĕm-us, ŏris, n. ("The feeding thing"; hence) *A wood* with much pasture land; *a grove* [Gr. νέμ-ω, "to feed"].

nēnĭa, æ, f. ("A funeral song *or* dirge" setting forth the praises of the deceased; hence, "a mournful song *or* elegy" of any kind; hence) *A magic song, an incantation ;* xvii. 29 [prob. akin to Gr. νηνέω, "to heap up"; and so "a heaping up" of praise and commendation].

1. **nĕpos,** ōtis, m.: **1.** *A grandson.*—**2.** *A descendant* [for nĕpot-s; akin to Sans. *napât*].

2. **nĕpos,** ōtis, m. *A spendthrift, prodigal* [Tuscan word, of the above meaning].

Neptūnĭus, a, um; see Neptūnus.

Nept-ūnus, ūni, m. ("The Bather") **1.** *Neptune ;* the mythic god of the sea and waters.—Hence, **Neptūn-ĭus,**

ĭa, ĭum, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to, Neptune; Neptunian;*—at ix. 7 *Neptunius dux* = Sextus Pompeius, who called himself the adopted son of Neptune. —**2.** *The sea* [Gr. νίπτ-ομαι, "to bathe"].

nĕ-que (contracted nec), conj. [ne, "not"; que, "and"] *And not, nor:* — neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), *neither* . . . *nor:*—nec non (or as one word, necnon, "nor not," *i.e.*) *And also, moreover, further:* —neque enim, *nor indeed.*

Nēr-ēius, ēĭa, ēĭum, adj. [Nēr-eus, "Nereus"; a sea-deity, the father of Thĕtis the mother of Achilles] *Of*, or *belonging to, Nereus:*—nepos Nereius, *the grandson of Nereus*, i.e. Achilles; xvii. 8.

Nessus, i, m. *Nessus;* a Centaur, who, on offering violence to Deianira, was killed by Hercŭles with a poisoned arrow. In order to be avenged on his slayer, he gave his robe, saturated with his blood which had become poisoned, to Deianira, representing it as being possessed of power to reclaim the affections of Hercules, should he at any time prove unfaithful to her. In a fit of jealousy she sent it to him. No sooner had he put it on, than it began to eat away his flesh, causing him such agony that he erected a funeral pile on Mount Œta, and burned himself to death.

nex, nĕcis, f. [for nec-s; fr. nĕc-o, "to kill"] ("That which kills"; hence) *Death;* esp. used of *violent death, murder*, etc.

ni (old form **nei**), conj. [identical with 1. ne; see 1. ne] As a conditional particle: *If not, unless.*

nĭger, gra, grum, adj.: **1.** *Black, dark, dusky.* — **2.** Of the winds: *Blackening; causing blackness* in the sky.

nĭ-hil (contr. **nīl**), n. indecl. [shortened by apŏcŏpē fr. nĭ-hīlum—for ne hilum (*i.e.* ne, "not"; hīlum = filum, "a thread"), "not a thread"; hence] *Nothing.*— In adverbial force: **nihil, nil**, *In no degree* or *respect; not at all.*

nil; see nĭhil.

Nīreus (dissyll.), ĕos *and* ĕi (Acc. Nīrĕa, xv. 22), m. *Nireus;* the son of Charŏpus and Aglaia, and the handsomest man among the Greeks before Troy.

nĭ-sĭ, conj. [nē, "not"; si, "if"] **1.** *If not;* i.e. *unless, except.*—**2.** After nihil aliud: *But, than.*

nĭt-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [nĭt-ĕo, "to shine"] *Shining, bright, glittering.*

nītor, nīsus *or* **nixus** sum, nīti, 3. v. dep. ("To lean *or* rest upon"; hence) *To make exertions; to toil, labour.*

nĭves, nom. *and* acc. plur. of nix.

nix, nĭvis, f. *Snow* [νίψ, νιφός].

nō-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [nō-sco, "to know"] ("That can be *or* is known"; hence) **1.** *Renowned, celebrated, famed;* — at ix. 29 folld. by Dat. [§ 107, *d*].—**2.** *Of noble birth, high-born.*

nŏcens, ntis: **1.** P. pres. of nŏcĕo.—**2.** Pa.: *Hurtful, injurious;*—at iii. 3 the Comp. is folld. by Abl. of thing compared [§ 124].—☞ Comp.: nocent-ĭor; (Sup.: nocent-issĭmus).

nŏcentĭor, us, comp. adj.; see nŏcens.

nŏc-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. With Dat. [§ 106, (3)]: *To harm, hurt, injure* [akin to Sans. root NAÇ, "to perish"].

noct-urnus, urna, urnum, adj. [nox, noct-is, "night"] *Of,* or *belonging to, the night; night-; nocturnal.*

nō-men, mĭnis, n. [no-sco, "to know"] ("That which serves for knowing" an object; hence) **1.** *A name.*—**2.** *Renown, reputation, fame.*

nōn, adv.: **1.** *Not.*—**2.** Prefixed to individual words, "non" imparts a contrary meaning:—non nullus, (*not none;* i.e.) *some;* non mollis, (*not effeminate;* i.e.) *manly, brave.*—**3.** After negatives imparts a strong affirmative force:—nil non, (*nothing not;* i.e.) *everything* [akin to Sans. *no*].

Nōrĭc-us, a, um, adj. [Nōrĭc-um, "Noricum"; a country between the Danube and the Alps] *Of,* or *belonging to, Norĭcum; Norĭcan, Noric:*—ense Norico, *with a Noric sword;* xvii. 71.—The iron of Noricum was especially good, and hence the above expression denotes a sword of most excellent quality.

nō-sco, vi, tum, scĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** In Present tense and its derivatives: *To come to know, to become acquainted with.*—**2.** In Perfect tense and its derivatives: *To have become acquainted with,* i.e. *to know;*—at xvii. 77 without nearer Object [old form gnosco; fr. root GNO, akin to Sans. root JNÂ; Gr. γι-γνώ-σκω].

nōsti, for novisti, 2 pers. sing. perf. ind. of nosco; xvii. 77.

1. **nō-tus,** ta, tum: **1.** P. perf. pass. of nosco.—**2.** Pa.: *Well-known.*

2. **Nŏtus,** i, m.: **1.** *Notus*

or *the South-wind.*—**2.** *Wind in general* [Νότος].

nŏvem, plur. num. adj. indecl. *Nine* [akin to Sans. *navan*].

nŏven-dĭ-ālis, āle, adj. [for nŏvem-dĭ-ālis; fr. nŏvem, "nine"; dĭ-es, "a day"] ("Pertaining to nine days"; hence) *Ninth-day*:—novendiales pulvĕres, *the ninth-day dust*, or *ashes*, of the dead.—The ashes of the dead were frequently used in magic rites, and the rules of sorcery required that these should be taken from the tomb on the ninth day after interment. The sepulchres of the wealthy were protected from profanation by persons appointed to watch them; sorceresses were therefore compelled to have recourse to the graves of the poor; and hence the employment of *pauperum* at xvii. 47.

nŏv-erca, ercæ, f. [nŏv-us, "new"] ("She that is new, *or* fresh"; hence) *A step-mother*, as the new mother of a family that has lost its real mother.

nŏv-us, a, um, adj.: **1.** *New.*—**2.** *Fresh.*—**3.** Sup.: *Latest, last.*—☞ No Comp.; Sup.: nŏv-issĭmus [akin to Sans. *nav-a*; Gr. *νέ-ος*].

nox, noctis, f. *Night*;—at x. 9 nocte is Abl. of time "when" [*§ 120*];—cf. C. S. 24 [νύξ].

nūb-o, nup-si, nup-tum, nūb-ĕre, 3. v. a. [nūb-es, "a cloud"] ("To bring a *nubes* over" some object; hence, "to cover"; hence) With ellipse of Personal pron., or Pass. in reflexive force: Of a woman: *To cover*, or *veil, herself*, etc., for the bridegroom; *to marry*, or *be wedded to*, a man.—Pass.: **nūb-or,** nup-tus sum, nūb-i.

nūd-us, a, um, adj. ("Made ashamed, *or* ashamed") *Naked* [akin to Sans. root NADSH, "to be ashamed"].

n-ullus, ulla, ullum (Gen. n-ullīus (but at xvi. 61 nullĭus), Dat. n-ulli), adj. [for ne-ullus; fr. ne, "not"; ullus, "any"] **1.** *Not any, none, no.*—As Subst.: **nullus**, īus, m. *No one, nobody.*

num, interrog. particle: **1.** In direct interrogations without any English force.—**2.** In indirect interrogations: *Whether.*

nū-men, mĭnis, n. [nŭ-o, "to nod"] ("A nodding" with the head; "a nod"; hence) Of the gods: **1.** *Divine will* or *power; a decree.*—**2.** *Divinity, divine majesty, deity*;—at xvii. 3 in plur.

numquam; see nunquam.

nun-c, adv.: **1.** *Now*:—nunc . . . nunc, *now . . . now, at one time . . . at another time.*—2.

Repeated for emphasis: nunc, nunc, *now, now*, i.e. *this very moment;* v. 53 [akin to Gr. νῦν (Sans. *nu* or *nû*), "now"; c shortened fr. ce, demonstrative suffix].

n-unquam (**n-umquam**), adv. [for ne-unquam; fr. ne, "not"; unquam, "ever"] *Not ever* or *at any time; never.*

nū-per, adv. [for nov-per; fr. nŏv-us, "new"] *Newly, lately, recently.*

nuptus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of nūbo.—As Subst.: **nupta**, æ (*sc.* fēmĭna), f. *A bride, wife.*

nūtrĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4 v. a. *To support, feed, nourish, sustain;* — at C. S. 31 *nutriant* is the "Subjunctivus Optativus"; see ĕdo.

O! interj. *O! Oh!*

ŏb, prep. gov. acc. ("Towards, at, over against"; hence) To indicate object *or* cause: *On account of, for* [akin to Gr. ἐπ-ί; Sans. *ap-i*].

ob-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [ŏb, "over"; dūco, in force of "to bring"] ("To bring over"; hence) Of the brow as Object: *To contract, wrinkle, knit;* xiii. 5.—Pass.: **ob-dūcor**, ductus sum, dūci.

***obductus**, a, um, P.* perf. *pass. of obdūco.*

ob-lĭgo, lĭgāvi, lĭgātum, lĭgāre, 1. v. a. [ŏb, "around"; lĭgo, "to bind"] *To bind around; to put bonds,* or *chains, around:* — oblĭgātus ālĭti, *bound around* (by chains) *for the bird*, i.e. for the eagle, to prey upon; where *ālĭti* is the Dat. of "Advantage" [§ 107].—Pass.: **ob-lĭgor,** lĭgātus sum, lĭgāri.

oblīv-ĭo, ĭōnis, f. [oblīviscor, "to forget"] ("A forgetting"; hence) *Forgetfulness, oblivion.*

ob-lī-viscor, tus sum, visci, 3. v. dep. ("To be melted" away from the mind; hence) *To forget;*—at ii. 38 folld. by Gen. [§ 133, *a*] [prob. ŏb, "without force"; root LI *or* LIV, akin to Sans. root LÎ, "to melt"].

obscēnus, a, um, adj. ("Abominable, disgusting, filthy"; hence, as a) Religious t.t.: *Of evil omen, ill-boding, ominous;* v. 98.

ob-sĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ŏb, "against"; ser-a, "a bolt *or* bar"] ("To place a bolt *or* bar against"; hence) *To fasten,* or *shut, up; to close,* whether actually or figuratively. — Pass.: **ob-sĕr-or,** ātus sum, āri.

obsessus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of obsĭdĕo.

ob-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĭd-

ēre, 2. v. a. [for ob-sĕdĕo; fr. ŏb, "at *or* over against"; sĕdĕo, "to sit down"] ("To sit down at *or* over against"; hence) *To besiege, blockade, invest.*—Pass.: **ob-sīdĕor,** sessus sum, sĭdēri.

obsŏlē-tus, ta, tum, adj. [obsŏlĕ-o, "to wear out, decay"] ("Worn out, decayed"; hence) *Disgraced, degraded, sullied*; xvii. 46.

obstĕ-trix, trīcis, f. [for obsta-trix; fr. obst(a)-o, "to stand over against"] ("She who stands over against, *or* opposite," a woman in parturition; hence) *A midwife.*

ob-sto, stĭti, stătum, stāre, 1. v. n. [ŏb, "over against"; sto, "to stand"] ("To stand over against"; hence) *To oppose, obstruct, hinder.*

ob-strĕpo, strĕpŭi, strĕpĭtum, strĕpĕre, 3. v. n. [ŏb, "without force"; strĕpo, "to make a loud noise"] ("To make a loud noise"; hence) Of water, *etc.*: *To roar, resound,* etc.

obtĭgi, perf. ind. of obtingo.

ob-tingo, tĭgi, no sup., tingĕre, 3. v. n. [for ob-tango; fr. ŏb, "without force"; tango, "to touch"] ("To touch"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, *a*]: *To fall to the lot of.*

oc-cā-sĭo, sĭōnis, f. [for ob-cad-sĭo; fr. ŏb, "without force"; căd-o, in meaning of "to fall out, happen"] ("A falling out *or* happening"; hence) *An opportunity.*

1. **occĭdens,** ntis, P. pres. of 2. occĭdo.—As Subst.: **occĭdens,** ntis (*sc.* sol), m. ("The setting sun"; hence) *The Western part of the world; the West.*

2. **occĭdens,** ntis; see 1. occidens.

1. **oc-cīdo,** cīdi, cīsum, cīdĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-cædo; fr. ŏb, "against"; cædo, "to strike"] ("To strike against"; hence, "to strike down"; hence, "to kill"; hence) *To plague to death; to torture, torment, pester*;—at xiv. 5 without nearer Object and folld. by Gerund in *do.*

2. **oc-cĭdo,** cĭdi, cāsum, cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for ob-cădo; fr. ŏb, "without force"; cădo, "to fall"] ("To fall, fall down"; hence) Of the heavenly bodies: *To set.*

oc-cŭp-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [for ob-căp-o; fr. ŏb, "without force"; CAP, root of căpĭo, "to take"] ("To take, *or* lay, hold of"; hence) *To seize upon, lay hold of, take possession of.*—Pass.: **occŭp-or,** ātus sum, āri.

oc-curro, curri *and* cŭcurri, cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [for ob-curro; fr. ŏb, "towards"

curro, "to run"] ("To run towards"; hence) With accessory notion of hostility: *To go against; come,* or *rush, upon; attack;*—at v. 92 used absolutely.

ōcĕănus, i, m. *The ocean* [ὠκεανός].

ŏd-or, ōris, m. ("A scent, odour"; hence) Mostly plur.: *Perfumes, essences* [root OD; akin to Gr. ὄζω (= ὄδ-σω); also Lat. ŏl-eo, "to emit a smell; to smell of"].

ŏdōr-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. [ŏdor, ŏdōr-is, "a smell"] 1. *To smell at, examine by smelling.*—**2.** *To smell out, detect by the scent; to scent.*

of-fendo, fendi, fensum, fendĕre, 3. v. a. ("To strike against"; hence, as a result) **1.** *To hurt, injure.*—**2.** *To displease, annoy, offend.*—Pass.: **of-fendor**, fensus sum, fendi [for ob-fendo; fr. ŏb, "against"; obsol. fendo, akin to Sans. root HAN, "to strike"].

offensus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of offendo.—**2.** Pa.: *Offended, displeased, vexed, indignant;*—at xv. 15 the editions vary between *offensæ* and *offensi*. In the former case *offensæ* is the Dat. in concord with *formæ;* in the latter *offensi* (supply *mei*) is the Gen. dependent on *constantia;*—at xvii. 42 *offensus* is folld. by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 100].

offĭc-ĭna, īnæ, f. [for ŏpĭfĭc-īna; fr. ŏpĭfex, ŏpĭfĭc-is, "a workman, mechanic"] ("That which appertains to an *ŏpĭfex*"; hence) *A workshop, manufactory, laboratory.*

ŏlens, ntis: **1.** P. pres. of ŏlĕo.—**2.** Pa.: In a bad sense: *Stinking, foul, rank-smelling.*

ŏl-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *and* a.: **1.** Neut.: *To smell, emit a smell.*—**2.** Act.: *To smell of; to have,* or *emit, a smell of* [root OL = OD, akin to Gr. ὄζω (= ὄδ-σω)].

ōl-im, adv. [for oll-im; fr. oll-e, old form of ill-e, "that"] (Of time: "At that time"; hence) **1.** In reference to the past: *Formerly, in time past, once, once upon a time.*—**2.** In reference to the future: *Hereafter.*

ŏlīva, æ, f.: **1.** *An olive.*—**2.** *An olive-tree, an olive* [ἐλαιϝα].

omnis, e, adj.: **1.** Sing.: **a.** Of a class: *Every, all.*—**b.** *The whole of; all.*—**2.** Plur.: *All.*—As Subst. comm. gen.: *All persons; all.*

ŏp-īmus, īma, īmum, adj. [(op-s), plur. op-es, "wealth"] "Having *ops*"; hence, "wealthy, rich"; hence) Of a feast: *Rich, abundant, dainty.*

oppĭdum, i. n. *A town.*

op-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [for ob-pōno; fr. ŏb, "against"; pōno, "to put"] With Acc. of nearer Object and Dat. of remoter Object: *To put*, or *place*, some object *against* another; to *oppose* one object *to* another.

op-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a.: 1. With Acc.: *To wish for, desire*; — at xvii. 67, supply *quĭētem* after *optat*; cf. preceding 65.—2. With Inf.: *To wish*, or *desire*, *to* do, *etc.* [akin to Sans. root ÂP, in force of "to desire"].

ŏpus, ĕris, n.: 1. *Work, labour*, etc.—2. *A work*, as the result of work done [akin to Sans. *apas*].

orb-is, is, m.: 1. *A circle* or *ring*.—2. Of things that return at certain seasons: *A rotation, round, revolution, return.*

ordĭnârat, for ordĭnāvĕrat, 3 pers. sing. plup. ind. of ordĭno.

ordĭn-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [ord-o, ordĭn-is, "order"] Of troops as Object: *To draw up* in order.

Orīon, ōnis, m. *Orion*; a celebrated hunter, who was changed into a constellation, so called, the rising and setting of which was said to be attended with storms [Gr. Ὠρίων].

orno, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To adorn, ornament, deck*, etc.

ōr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [os, ōr-is, "the mouth"] ("To use the mouth"; hence, "to speak"; hence) *To pray, beg, beseech, entreat*;—at xvii. 2 without nearer Object.

1. **os**, ōris (Gen. plur. not found), n. ("The eating thing"; hence) 1. *The mouth.* —2. *The face, countenance* [akin to Sans. root AÇ, "to eat"].

2. **os**, ossis, n. *A bone* [akin to Sans. *asthi*; Gr. *ὀστέον.*]

Ŏtho, ōnis, m. *Otho* (*Lūcĭus Roscĭus*), who in B.C. 67 proposed and carried a law which enacted that fourteen rows of benches in the theatre and amphitheatre, immediately behind the orchestra, where the senators were seated, should be reserved for the Knights. The Tribunes of the Soldiers possessed equal privileges with the Knights, and sat amongst them. Hence it followed that as the person attacked by Horace in Epod. iv. held the rank of Tribune of the Soldiers, he sat amongst the Knights, notwithstanding he had formerly been a slave.

ōtĭ-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [ōtĭ-um, "ease"] ("Full of otium"; hence) *Unoccupied*

with employments, etc.; *at perfect ease, idle.*

ōtĭum, ĭi, n.: 1. *Ease.*—2. *Repose, quiet, rest.*

ŏvīle, is; see ŏvīlis.

ŏv-īlis, īle, adj. [ŏv-is, "a sheep"] *Of,* or *belonging to, a sheep* or *to sheep; sheep-.*—As Subst.: **ŏvīle,** is, n. *A sheep-fold.*

ŏvis, is, f. *A sheep* [akin to Gr. ὄϝις; Sans. *avi,* "a sheep"].

ōvum, i, n. *An egg* [ὠϝόν].

Pactōlus, i, m. *The Pactolus* (now the *Sarabat*); a river of Lydia, said to have brought down with it golden sands [Πακτωλός].

Pactumēius (quadrisyll.), i, m. *Pactumeius;* a supposititious son of Canidia.

Pădus, i, m. *The Padus* (now the *Po*), a river of Italy.

palam, adv. *and* prep.: 1. Adv.: *Openly.*—2. Prep. gov. Abl.: *Before, in the presence of;*—at xi. 19 placed after its case.

Pălāt-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [for Pălātĭ-īnus; fr. Pălātĭum, "Pălātĭum," otherwise called "The Palatine Hill"; one of the seven hills of Rome, and the first of them on which buildings were erected] *Of, or belonging to, Palatium; Palatine.*

palla, æ, f. *A robe* or *loose dress* worn especially by women; in the poets sometimes assigned to men.

Pallas, ădis, f. *Pallas;* the Greek name for the Roman *Minerva* [Παλλάς, "Brandisher, *or* Maiden"].

pall-or, ōris, m. [pall-ĕo, "to be pale"] ("A being pale"; hence) *Paleness, pallor.*

pannus, i, m. ("A cloth"; hence) *A rag.*

păr, păris, adj.: 1. *Equal.*—As Subst. comm. gen.: *A companion, mate.*—2. *Like, corresponding, similar.*

părātus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of păro.—2. Pa.: *Ready, prepared.*

Par-ca, cæ, f.: 1. Sing.: *One of the* three *goddesses of fate.*—2. Plur.: *The Fates:* their Latin names were Nona, Decuma, Morta; their Greek names Clotho, Lachĕsis, Atrŏpos [prob. root PAR, "to bring *or* put," whence, păr-o, "to prepare," and so, "She who brings, *or* assigns," one's lot;—cf. Gr. Μοῖρ-α, "The Allotter *or* Apportioner," fr. μείρ-ομαι, in force of "to allot," *etc.*].

parc-o, pĕperci (less frequently parsi), parcĭtum *or* parsum, parcĕre, 3. v. n. [parc-us, "sparing"] ("To be sparing, act sparingly"; hence) With Dat. [§ 186, (3)]: To

spare, desist from, cease, leave off; xvii. 6.

păr-ens, ntis, comm. gen. [either for părĭ-ens, fr. păr-ĭo, *or* fr. obsol. păr-o = păr-ĭo, "to beget;—to bring forth"] ("The one who begets; the one who brings forth"; hence) *A parent,* whether a father *or* mother.

păr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. ("To bring *or* put"; hence, with accessory notion of readiness) 1. *To make,* or *get, ready; to prepare.*—2. *To procure, get, acquire, obtain.*—Pass.: **păr-or,** ātus sum, āri [prob. akin to φέρ-ω].

par-s, tis, f.: 1. *A part, portion, share.*—2. Of persons: a. *A part, portion.*—b. Collectively: *Some.*—3. *A part, function, office, duty,* etc. [prob. akin to φάρ-ω, "to cut"].

Parthi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Parthians;* a people of Western Asia, inhabiting the country now represented by the Southern part of Khorasan, almost all Kohistan, and some portion of the great Salt Desert. They were celebrated in antiquity as roving warriors and skilful archers.—Sing.: **Parthus,** i, m. In collective force: *The Parthians* [Gr. Πάρθοι].

par-tus, *tūs,* m. [păr-ĭo, "to bring forth"] ("A bringing forth"; hence) 1. *A birth.*—2. *The young,* or *offspring.*

păr-um, adv. [akin to parvus, "little"] 1. *Too little;*—at vii. 3 folld. by Gen. [§ 131].—2. With Adj. *or* Adv. in negative force: *Not, un-.*

par-vus, va, vum, adj. [prob. akin to par-s, "a part"] *Small, little,* whether in size, amount, or quality.

pa-sco, vi, stum, scĕre, 3. v. a. *To feed, nourish,* whether actually *or* figuratively.—Pass.: **pa-scor,** stus sum, sci [akin to Sans. root PÂ, "to nourish"].

pascŭum, i; see pascuus.

pasc-ŭus, ŭa, ŭum, adj. [pasc-o, "to feed"] ("Feeding"; hence) *Of,* or *for, pasture.*—As Subst.: **pascŭum,** i (*sc.* solum), n. *A feeding-ground, pasture;* — mostly plur.

pas-tor, tōris, m. [for pasctor; fr. pasc-o, "to feed"] *A feeder of cattle; a herdsman, shepherd.*

pă-ter, tris, m. ("A protector"; also, "a nourisher") 1. *A father,* as one who protects, *etc.*—2. As a title of honour: *Father;*—applied to Silvānus at ii. 21.—3. Plur.: *The Fathers,* i.e. the Patres Conscripti; *the Senators;* C.S. 17 [akin to Gr. πα-τήρ; Sans.

pi-tri, fr. root PÂ, "to protect, to nourish"].

păter-nus, na, num, adj. [păter, păt(e)r-is, "a father"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a father; father's; paternal.*

patrĭa, æ; see 1. patrĭus.

1. **patr-ĭus**, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [păter, patr-is, "a father"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a father; a father's.*—As Subst.: **patrĭ-a**, æ (*sc.* terra), f. *Fatherland; native country.*

2. **patrĭ-us**, a, um, adj. [patrĭ-a, "fatherland"] *Of*, or *belonging to, one's fatherland* or *native country;*—at xvi. 19 the editions vary between *patrios* and *proprios.*

pau-per, pĕris, adj. [prob. for pauc-fer; fr. pauc-i, "few"; fĕr-o, "to bear"] ("Bearing few things"; hence) *Poor, needy.*—As Subst.: *A poor man.*

păv-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [păv-ĕo, "to fear"] *Fearing, fearful, terrified, timid.*

păv-or, ōris, m. [id.] *Fear, terror, dread.*

pāx, pācis, f. [for pac-s; fr. root PAC, *or* PAG, whence păc-iscor, "to bind, to covenant"; pango, "to fasten"] ("The binding, *or* fastening thing"; hence) *Peace;*—at C. S. 57 personified as a goddess: *Peace, Pax.*

pectus, *ŏris*, n.: **1.** *The breast.*—**2.** *Breast, heart, mind, feelings.*

pĕcū-nĭa, nĭæ, f. [for pĕcud-nĭa; fr. pĕcus, pĕcŭd-is, "cattle"] ("The thing pertaining to *pecus*"; hence) **1.** *Property, riches, wealth.*—**2.** *Money.*

pĕc-us, ŏris, n. ("The thing fastened up"; hence) In collective force: *Cattle,* as tied up in stalls; *cattle,* generally [akin to Sans. *paçu,* fr. root PAÇ, "to bind"].

Pēlign-us, a, um, adj. [Peligni, "The Peligni"; a people of Central Italy, in the modern Abruzzo Citeriore] *Of,* or *belonging to, the Peligni; Pelignian.*—The Pelignians, like their neighbours the Marsi, dealt in magic;—hence at xvii. 16 Pelignæ anūs, *Pelignian hags* = *Pelignian sorceresses.*

pellex, ĭcis, f. *A concubine; an* adulterous *rival* of a married woman;—at iii. 13 *pellĭcem* indicates Crĕūsa, as being the rival of Mēdēa.

pell-is, is, f. *A skin* or *hide* [akin to πέλλ-α, "a hide"].

Pĕlops, ŏpis, m. *Pelops;* the son of Tantălus. In his childhood he was killed by his father and served up to the gods for their food. Jupiter restored him to life:—Pelopis parens, i.e. Tantalus

[Πέλοψ, "The dark-faced one"].

pĕr, prep. gov. acc.: **1.** *Through.*—**2.** *By means of, through.*—**3.** *Through, right through, through the midst of.*—**4.** *Through, throughout, along.*—**5.** In extent, *etc.*: *All over, all along, all about.* **6.** In oaths, adjurations, *etc.*: *By.*

pĕractus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pĕrăgo.—As Subst.: **pĕracta**, ōrum, n. plur. *The things* already *accomplished;* i.e. *what has been done* or *has taken place.*

pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum, ăgĕre, 3. v. a. [pĕr, "through"; ăgo, "to put in motion"] ("To put in motion through"; hence, in reflexive force, "to put one's self in motion through, *i.e.* to pass through, traverse"; hence) *To carry through* or *out; to fulfil, execute, accomplish.*—Pass.: **pĕr-ăgor**, actus sum, ăgi.

pĕr-ambŭlo, ambŭlāvi, ambŭlātum, ambŭlāre, 1. v. a. [pĕr, "through"; ambŭlo, "to walk"] *To walk, roam,* or *ramble, through; to perambulate.*

per-cello, cŭli, culsum, cellĕre, 3. v. a. [per, in "augmentative" force; cello, "to impel"] ("To impel greatly *or* excessively"; hence, "to strike, hit"; hence, "to beat down, overturn"; hence) *To strike with terror* or *amazement.*—Pass.: **per-cellor,** culsus sum, celli.

perculsus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of percello.

per-cŭtĭo, cussi, cussum, cŭtĕre, 3. v. a. [for per-quătĭo; fr. pĕr, in "intensive" force; quătĭo, in force of "to strike"] *To strike, smite.*—Pass.: **per-cŭtĭor**, cussus sum, cŭti.

perdo, perdĭdi, perdĭtum, perdĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To destroy;*—at xvi. 9 supply *eam civitatem* after *perdēmus.*—**2.** *To lose utterly, to lose* [perhaps πέρθω, "to destroy"].

pĕr-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. irreg. [pĕr, "through"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go through"; hence) **1.** *To perish, to be destroyed.*—**2.** *To perish, lose one's life, die.*

perfect-e, adv. [perfect-us, "perfect"] ("After the manner of the *perfectus*"; hence) *Perfectly, in a perfect manner.* ☞ Comp.: perfect-ĭus; (Sup.: perfect-issĭme).

perfectĭus, comp. adv.; see perfecte.

perfec-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for perfac-tus; fr. perfĭcĭo, "to do thoroughly," through verbal root PERFAC (= per; FAC, root of făcĭo)] ("Done thoroughly *or* completely";

hence) *Perfect, complete, excellent.*

per-fīd-us, a, um, adj. [per, in "negative" force; fīd-es, "faith"] *Faithless, treacherous, perfidious.*

per-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, funděre, 3. v. a. [pěr, "thoroughly"; fundo, in force of "to wet *or* bathe"] **1.** *To wet,* or *bathe, thoroughly; to wash,* etc.—**2.** Pass. in reflexive force: *To sprinkle one's self,* etc.—Pass.: **perfundor,** fūsus sum, fundi.

pěrī-clum, cli (**-cŭlum,** cŭli), n. [obsol. pěrī-or, "to try"] ("That which serves for trying"; hence, "a trial, experiment"; hence) *Danger, hazard, peril.*

pěrīcŭlum, i; see pěrīclum.

pernix, īcis, adj. *Nimble, agile, fleet, active.*

per-prīmo, pressi, pressum, prīměre, 3. v. a. [for per-prěmo; fr. per, in "intensive" force; prěmo, "to press"] *To press much* or *thoroughly; to press down,* etc.

per-sæpe, adv. [pěr, in "augmentative" force; sæpe, "often"] *Very often, very frequently.*

per-sěquor, sěquūtus sum, sěqui, 3. v. dep. [pěr, "thoroughly"; sěquor, "to follow"] *To follow thoroughly; to follow after, pursue,* etc.

pěrunctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pěrungo.

pěr-ungo, unxi, unctum, ungěre, 3. v. a. [pěr, denoting "completeness"; ungo, "to anoint"] *To anoint,* or *besmear, thoroughly* or *all over.*—Pass.: **pěr-ungor,** unctus sum, ungi.

pěr-ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrěre, 3. v. a. [pěr, denoting "completeness"; ūro, "to burn"] ("To burn thoroughly"; hence) **1.** *To inflame, gall, make sore;*—at iv. 3 *peruste* is folld. by Abl. of instrument [§ 112] and by Acc. of "Respect" [§ 100].—**2.** Pass.: *To be burnt, scorched,* or *made swarthy* by the sun; ii. 41.—Pass.: **pěr-ūror,** ustus sum, ūri.

pěrustus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pěrūro.

pervīc-ax, ācis, adj. [per-vi(n)c-o, (neut.) in force of "to maintain, *or* uphold, one's views"] ("Maintaining, *or* upholding, one's views"; hence) In a bad sense: *Stubborn, headstrong, obstinate, wilful.*

pes, pěd-is, m. ("The going thing"; hence) **1.** *A foot* whether of men or animals;—at xvi. 48 applied poetically to water.—**2.** *A measure, verse,* etc. [akin to πούς, ποδ-ός; and to Sans. *pad,* fr. root PAD, "to go"].

pĕtītus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pĕto.

pĕt-o, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, ĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** ("To fly towards"; hence) **a.** *To seek; to proceed to* or *towards.*—**b.** *To seek, search for.*—**c.** *To seek, demand, ask for.*—**d.** *To seek, endeavour to obtain, strive after.*—**2.**: **a.** *To fall upon, throw one's self*, etc., *upon.*—**b.** In hostile force: *To attack, assault, assail, rush at* [akin to Sans. root PAT, whence Gr. πέτ-ομαι, "to fly"; and πετ, a root of πίπτω, "to fall"].

Pettīus, ĭi, m. *Pettius;* a friend of Horace.

Phōcæi, ōrum, m. plur. *The Phōcæi* or *Phocæans;* the inhabitants of Phocæa, a maritime town of Ionia in Asia Minor, who fled from it in order to escape from Persian domination. They settled in Gallia Narbōnensis, and founded the city of Massilia (now Marseilles).

Phœbus, i, m. *Phœbus;* a poetical name of Apollo, the sun-god [Φοῖβος, "Radiant One"].

Phrȳnē, ēs, f. *Phryne;* a girl mentioned at xiv. 16 [Φρύνη].

(**pĭg-ĕo**, ŭi, ēre, 2. v. a. "To feel annoyance *or* reluctance at; to repent of"; very rare) As v. impers. in 3rd pers. sing.: **pĭget**, pĭgŭit *or* pĭgĭtum est, *etc. It*, etc., *irks, annoys, displeases*, etc., one *to* do, *etc.;*—at xvi. 27 *pĭgĕat* (pres. subj.) has for its Subject the clause *conversa domum dare lintĕa* [§ 157].

pinguis, e, adj. ("Increased"; hence, "fat"; hence) *Rich, fertile, productive*, etc. ☞ (Comp.: pingu-ĭor); Sup.: pingu-issĭmus [akin to Sans. root PJAJ, "to increase"].

pinguissĭmus, a, um, sup. adj.; see pinguis.

pīnus, ūs, f. ("A fir-tree, pine"; hence, as built of pine wood) *A ship, vessel;*—at xvi. 57 the ship Argo is intended.

pĭrum, i, n. *A pear.*

pĭ-us, a, um, adj. ("Purified"; hence) **1.** With regard to religion: *Devout, pious.*—As Subst.: **pĭi**, ōrum, m. plur. *The devout, the pious*, etc.—**2.** With regard to parents, relatives, *etc.*: *Affectionate, tender, kind* [akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

plăc-ĕo, ŭi *and* plăcĭtus sum, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n.: **1.** With Dat. [§ 106 (3)]: *To please; to be pleasing* or *acceptable to;* — at C. S. 7 *plăcŭēre* (perf.) is used in force of the Greek aorist, "are wont to please."—**2.** *To be willed* or *determined.*—Im-

pers.: **placet,** *It is my,* etc., *will, pleasure,* or *determination* [prob. akin. to Sans. root PRÎ, "to please"; Gr. φιλ-έω, "to love"].

plăc-ĭdus, ĭda, ĭdum, adj. [plăc-ĕo, "to please"] ("Pleasing"; hence) *Gentle, calm, mild, peaceful, placid.*

plăg-a, æ, f. ("The entwined, *or* plaited, thing"; hence) *A net, toil* [akin to πλέκ-ω, "to entwine," through root πλακ].

plē-nus, na, num, adj. [plĕ-o, "to fill"] ("Filled"; hence) **1.** *Full.*—**2.** *Abundant, plentiful.*

plō-ro, rāvi, rātum, rāre, 1. v. a. ("To cause to flow"; hence) *To weep over, lament, mourn for* or *over, bewail* [akin to Sans. root PLU, "to flow"].

plūma, æ, f.: **1.** *A feather.* —**2.** Sing. in collective force: *Feathers, plumage, down.*

plūs, plūris (Plur. **plūres,** plūra), comp. adj. [contr. and changed fr. ple-or; PLE, root of plĕ-o, "to fill"; comparative suffix, "or"] ("Fuller"; hence) *More;*—at i. 21 with Gen. of "Thing Distributed" [§ 131].—As Subst.: **a. plus,** pluris, n. sing. *More.*—**b. plūra,** ĭum, n. plur.: (a) *More things.* — (b) *More words.*

pō-cŭlum, cŭli, n. ("That which serves for drinking"; hence) **1.** *A cup, goblet.*—**2.** *A draught, potion* [akin to Gr. πίνω, "to drink," through a root πο; Sans. root PÂ, "to drink"].

pœna, æ, f. ("The purifying thing"; hence) **1.** *Satisfaction* for an offence committed: —dare pœnam, *etc., to give satisfaction,* i.e. *to suffer punishment;*—so pœnas luere; xvii. 37. — **2.** *Punishment* [Gr. ποιν-ή; akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

pœn-ĭtĕo, ĭtŭi, no supine, ĭtēre, 2. v. a. intens. ("To repent one"; but) In classical authors only impers.: *It repents* or *grieves; there is a feeling of grief* or *repentance;* —at xi. 8 folld. by "Gen. of Respect" [p. 139, E, (2)] [pœn-io = pun-io, "to punish"].

poll-ex, ĭcis, m. [poll-ĕo, "to be powerful"] ("The powerful, *or* strong, thing"; hence) Of the hand: *The thumb.*

pŏlus, i, m. ("The end of an axis, a pole"; hence, "the North Pole"; hence) *The heaven* or *heavens* [πόλος].

pōmum, i, n. ("The nourishing thing"; hence) *Fruit* of any kind [akin to Sans. root PUSH, "to nourish"].

pond-us, ĕris, n. [for pend-us; fr. pend-o, "to weigh"] ("A weighing thing"; hence, "a weight" used in a scale; hence) **1.** *Weight, heaviness;*—at iv. 17 *grăvi pondĕre* is Abl. of Quality [§ 115].—**2.** *A weight, mass, load.*

pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [usually regarded as contracted fr. po-sĭno (*i.e.* po, inseparable prefix with "augmentative" force; sĭno, "to let down"), "to let down quite"; but rather fr. a root POS] **1.** *To put* or *place; to set.*—**2.** *To put out to interest, to lend out.*—Pass.: **pōnor,** pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

pontĭfex, pontĭfĭcis, m. *A pontifex;* i.e. *a* Roman *high-priest, a pontiff* [prob. for punt-i-fac-s; fr. *punt* (contr. fr. *pûnant*, part. pres. of Sans. PÛ, "to purify"), "purifying"; (i) connecting vowel; făc-ĭo, "to do"; and so, literally, "He who does the purifying," *i.e.* "the purifier"].

1. **pŏ-pŭl-us,** i, m. ("The many"; hence) **1.** *A people.*—**2.** *The* Roman *people* [prob. for pol-pol-us, fr. πολ-ύς, "much"; plur., "many"].

2. **pōpŭlus,** i, f. *A poplar-tree, a poplar.*

porrectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of porrĭgo.

por-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, rĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for por-rĕgo; fr. por (= pro), "before"; rĕgo, "to make straight"] ("To make straight before" one, *etc.;* hence) *To extend, stretch out.*—Pass.: **por-rĭgor,** rectus sum, rĭgi.

Porsēna (Porsenna), æ, m. *Porsēna* (and *Porsenna*); a king of Etruria, who made war upon the Romans in behalf of the banished Tarquins.

por-tus, tūs, m. *A harbour, haven, port* [prob. fr. root PER, or POR, found in περ-άω, "to pass through"; πόρ-ος, "a way"].

posco, pŏposci, no sup., poscĕre, 3. v. **a.**: **1.** Of personal Subjects: **a.** *To require, request, ask for, demand.*—**b.** With Acc. of person and Acc. of thing [§ 98]: *To ask* a person *for* something; *to ask* something *of* a person.—**2.** Of things as Subject: *To require, demand, need.*

pŏsĭtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of pōno.

possum, pŏtŭi, posse, v. irreg. [for pot-sum; fr. pŏt-is, "able"; sum, "to be"] **1.** *To be able, to have power.*—**2.** With Inf.: (*I*, etc.) *can, may, could*, etc., do, *etc.;*—at xvii. 45 supply *solvĕre me dementĭā* after *pŏtes;*—at C. S. 11 possis is the "Subjunctivus Op-

tativus"; see ĕdo.—3. *To avail.*

post, prep. *and* adv.: **1.** Prep. gov. acc.: **a.** Locally: *After, behind.*—**b.** In time: *After, since.* — **2.** Adv.: **a.** Locally: *After, behind.* — **b.** In time: *After, afterwards.*

post-ĕrus, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. [post, "after"] *Coming after, following next.*—As Subst.: **postĕri, ōrum, m. plur.** *Those who come after; descendants, posterity.*

pos-tis, tis, m. [pōno, "to place," through root POS] ("A placing;—a thing placed"; hence) *A post, door-post.*

post-quam (also written as two words, post quam), conj. [post, "after"; quam, "that"] *After that, when, as soon as.* —In historical narrative *postquam, ubi, simul ac,* etc., signifying "when," "as soon as," are joined to the perf. ind. where the plup. would have been expected. Such perf. is to be rendered as a plup.

pŏtens, ntis, P. pres. of possum, but used only as adj.: 1. *Powerful, mighty,* whether actually *or* figuratively.—**2.** With Gen.: *Having power over, ruling over.* ☞ Comp.: pŏtent-ĭor; (Sup.; pŏtent-issĭmus).

***pŏtentĭor**, us,* comp. adj.; *see potens.*

pōt-ĭo, ĭōnis, **f.** [pōt-o, "to drink"] (*A drinking"; hence*) *A draught, potion.*

pŏtior, us, comp. adj.; see potis.

pŏtis, e, adj. ("Powerful, mighty"; hence) *Able.*—Comp.: **potior, us,** ("More powerful"; hence) **a.** *That is preferred.*—As Subst.: **pŏtĭor,** ōris, m. *One that is preferred;* xv. 13.—**b.** *Better;*—at xvi. 17 folld. by Abl. of "Thing Compared" [§ 124] [akin to Sans. *pati,* "a lord, ruler"].

præ-cēdo, cessi, cessum, cēdĕre, 3. v. n. [præ, "before"; cēdo, "to go"] *To go before, precede.*

præ-c-o, ōnis, m. [for præ-cĭ-o; fr. præ, "before"; cĭ-o, in force of "to cry out *or* aloud"] ("One crying out, *or* aloud, before" a person, *etc.;* hence) *A crier, herald.*

præ-cord-ĭa, ĭōrum, n. plur. [præ, "before"; cor, cord-is, "the heart"] ("The things before the heart"; hence, "the midriff, diaphragm"; hence) **1.** *The bowels, stomach.* —**2.** *Breast, heart.*

præda, æ, f. *Booty, prey;* —at x. 21 *præda* is in apposition to *tu* to be supplied before *jūvĕris.*

præ-m-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for præ-ĕm-ĭum; fr. præ, "beyond *or* above"; ĕm-o, "to take"]

("A taking beyond *or* above" others; "that which is taken beyond *or* above" others; hence) 1. *Reward, recompense, etc.*—2. As a reward of the hunter's toil: *Game, prey.*

præ-s-ens, entis, adj. [præ, "before"; s-um, "to be"] ("Being before" one; hence) *Present.*

præ-ter, prep. gov. acc. [præ, "past"; demonstr. suffix ter] 1. *Past.*—2. In degree: *Beyond, more than, above.*—3. *Except.*

prātum, i, n. *A meadow.*

prĕces, um, plur. of prex.

prĕc-or, ātus sum, āri, 1. v. dep. a. *and* n.: 1. Act.: a. *To beseech, entreat, address prayers* or *entreaties to.*—b. With thing as Object: *To ask, beg, entreat,* or *pray, for* something; *to ask for* something *in prayer.*—2. Neut.: a. *To beg, entreat, pray.*—b. With reference to deities: *To pray, make supplication, offer prayer* [akin to Sans. root PRACHH, "to ask"].

prĕmo, pressi, pressum, prĕmĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To press.* 2.—*To make* by pressing; *to press.*—3. *To cover, to conceal* by covering, *to hide; to bury* in the earth; i. 33.—Pass.: **prĕmor**, pressus sum, prĕmi.

pressus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prĕmo.

prex, prĕcis (obsol. in Nom. and Gen. Sing.: — mostly Plur.), f. [for prec-s; fr. prĕc-or, "to ask"] ("The asking thing"; hence) 1. *Entreaty, prayer.*—2. *A curse, imprecation;* v. 86.

Priāpus, i, m. *Priāpus;* the god presiding over gardens and orchards.

prī-mus, ma, mum, sup. adj. [for præ-mus; fr. præ, "before"; with sup. suffix mus] ("That is most before, foremost"; hence) 1. Of order: *First, the first.*—2. Of rank, station, estimation, *etc.*: *The first, chief, principal, most distinguished* or *eminent.*

prĭ-or, us, comp. adj. [for præ-or; fr. præ, "before"; with comp. suffix or] ("More before"; hence) 1. *Former, previous, prior*—often to be rendered *first.*—2. *Better, superior.* ☞ Sup.: prī-mus.

pris-cus, ca, cum, adj. ("Of, *or* belonging to, former times"; hence) 1. *Ancient.*—2. *Venerable* [obsol. pris = Gr. πρίν, "before"].

prĭ-us, comp. adv. [adverbial neuter of pri-or] 1. *Before, sooner:*—prius quam (or, as one word, prĭusquam), *sooner than,* i.e. *before that.*—2. *Rather, sooner.*

prō, prep. gov. abl. case: 1. *Before, in front of.*—2.

For, on behalf of.—**3.** *For, instead of, in the place of.*—**4.** *In return for, in exchange for.*—**5.** *On account of* [akin to Sans. *pra;* Gr. πρό].

prŏb-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prŏb-us, "good"] ("To esteem as *probus*"; hence) **1.** *To approve of,* etc.—**2.** With Inf.: *To approve of* being, *etc.; to think good,* or *deem right, to* be, *etc.*

prŏ-bus, ba, bum, adj. [prŏ, "before"] ("That is before" other persons *or* things; hence) Morally: *Upright, virtuous, good,* etc.

prō-cēr-us, a, um, adj. ("Having the head before, *or* above," others; hence, of persons, "tall"; hence) Of trees: *High, tall, attaining a great height, lofty* [prŏ, "before"; CER, akin to Sans. *çir-as,* Gr. κάρ-α, "a head"].

prō-cĭdo, cĭdi, no sup., cĭdĕre, 3. v. n. [for prō-cădo; fr. prō, "forwards"; cădo, "to fall"] *To fall forwards; to fall down flat* or *prostrate.*

prŏcul, adv. [PROCUL, a root of procello, "to drive forwards"] ("Driven forwards"; hence) **1.** Of place: *At a distance, far off.*—**2.** With Abl.: *Far from; far off,* or *away, from.*

prō-curro, cŭcurri *and* curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [pro, "forwards"; curro, "to run"] ("To run forwards"; hence) *To jut out, extend project.*

prō-dūco, duxi, ductum dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [pro, "forwards"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead forwards"; hence) Of a deity as Subject: *To cause mothers to bring forth, to increase;* C.S. 17.

prŏ-fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum fŭgĕre, 3. v. n. *and* a. [pro, "forth"; fŭgĭo, "to flee"] **1.** Neut.: *To flee forth* or *away.*—**2.** Act.: *To flee from* or *away from.*

prōjectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of projĭcĭo.

prō-jĭcĭo, jēci, jectum, jĭcĕre, 3. v. a. [for prō-jăcĭo; fr. prō, "forwards *or* forth"; jăcĭo, "to cast"] **1.** *To cast* or *throw, forwards.*—**2.** P. perf. pass.: *Thrown before* one, *etc.* —Pass.: **prō-jĭcĭor,** jectus sum, jĭci.

pr-ōl-es, is, f. [for pro-oles; fr. pro, "forth"; OL, root of ol-esco, "to grow"] ("That which grows forth"; hence) Of persons: *Offspring, progeny, child.*

Prŏmētheus, ĕi *and* ĕos, m. ("Forethinker") *Promētheus,* who formed men of clay, and animated them with fire brought from heaven. For this he was chained to Cau-

căsus, where an eagle, or vulture, preyed upon his entrails, till it was killed by Hercules [Προμηθεύς].

prō-mĭnĕo, mĭnŭi, no sup., mĭnēre, 2. v. n. [pro, "forth"; mĭnĕo, "to jut"] ("To jut forth"; hence) *To rise above*, or *stand out*, from a hole *or* pit; v. 35.

prōmissus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of prōmitto.

prō-mitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, 3. v. a. [prō, "forth"; mitto, "to send"] ("To send forth"; hence) *To promise, engage, undertake.* — Pass.: **prō-mittor,** missus sum, mitti.

prō-m-o, psi, ptum, ĕre, 3. v. a. [for pro-ĕm-o; fr. prō, forth"; ĕm-o, "to take"] *To take forth; to bring out* or *forth*].

prōmôrat, for prōmōvĕrat, 3 pers. sing. plup. ind. of prōmŏvĕo.

prō-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [prō, "forwards"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] ("To move forwards"; hence) *To bring to light, reveal.*

prŏpāgo, ĭnis, f. Of the vine: *A shoot.*

prŏpĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n. [prŏpĕr-us, "hastening"] *To hasten, make haste.*

prŏprĭus, a, um, adj. *One's*, etc., *own, special, proper.*

prōpugnā-cŭlum, cŭli, n. [propugn(a)-o, in force of "to defend"] ("That which serves for defending *or* defence"; hence) *A rampart, bulwark*, etc.:—prōpugnācŭla nāvĭum, *bulwarks of ships*, i.e. ships furnished with towers, such as Antony had at the battle of Actium; i. 2: see Liburnus.

prō-rŏgo, rŏgāvi, rŏgātum, rŏgāre, 1. v. a. [pro, "forwards"; rŏgo, "to bring a bill before the people"] ("To bring forwards a bill before the people" for ratification; hence, "to continue, *or* extend," an office, *etc.*, by law; hence) *To cause to continue, prolong*, etc.; —at C. S. 68 proroget is the "Subjunctivus Optativus"; see ĕdo.

Prōserpĭna, æ, f. *Proserpine;* the daughter of Jupĭter and Cĕres. As she was gathering flowers in the fields of Enna (or Henna) in Sicily, she was carried off by Pluto to be his wife and the queen of his realm [Περσεφόνη].

prospec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [prospĭcĭo, "to look forth *or* towards," through verbal root PROSPEC (=pro; SPEC, root of specio)] *To look forth at* or *upon; to gaze upon;* ii. 12.

prospĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [prospĕr-us, "fortun-

ate"] *To make fortunate; to prosper, render successful*, etc.;—at C. S. 18 *prospĕres* is the "Subjunctivus Optativus"; see ĕdo.

prō-sum, fŭi, desse, v. n. [pro, "for"; sum, "to be"] ("To be for" a person or thing; hence) **1.** *To be useful* or *of use; to do good, profit, benefit.*—**2.** Impers. imperf.: **prōdĕrat**, (*It*) *was of use;* (*it*) *was of service* or *advantage;* (*it*) *benefited;*—at xvii. 60 the Subject of *proderat* is the clause *ditâsse . . . toxĭcum* [§ 157].

prŏter-vus, va, vum, adj. [prŏtĕr-o, "to trample under foot"] ("Trampling under foot"; hence) *Violent, vehement, furious.*

prūdens, ntis, adj. [contracted fr. pro-videns; fr. pro, "before"; videns, "seeing"] ("Foreseeing, foreknowing"; hence) *Skilful, skilled.*

pū-bes, bis, f. [prob. akin to pŭ-er] *The youth*, i.e. *young persons.*

pŭdĕo, ŭi (impers. ĭtum est), ēre, 2. v. n.: **1.** Personal: *To shame, feel shame.*—**2.** Impers. pres.: **pudet**, *there is a shame*, or *a feeling of shame;*—at xi. 7 the Subject of *pŭdet* is involved in its meaning, viz. *pudor* [§ 157]: it is *also followed by* "Gen. of Respect" [p. 139, E (2)] [akin to Sans. root PŪY, "to stink"].

pŭd-īcus, īca, īcum, adj. [pŭd-ĕo, "to feel shame"] ("Ashamed"; hence) In a good sense: *Modest, virtuous.*

pŭd-or, ōris, m. [pŭd-ĕo, (neut.) "to feel ashamed"] ("A feeling ashamed"; hence) In a good sense: **1.** *A sense*, or *feeling, of shame; modesty.*—**2.** Personified as a deity: *Pudor;* C. S. 58.

pŭel-la, læ, f. dim. [for pŭer-la; fr. pŭĕr-a, "a girl"] *A little girl; a lass, maiden.*

pŭ-er, ĕri, m. ("The nourished one"; hence) **1.** Sing.: *A boy, lad.*—**2.** *A boy, attendant, servant, slave;* ix. 33 [prob. akin to Sans. root PUSH, "to nourish"; and to πόϊρ, the Spartan form of παῖς].

pŭerpĕra, æ; see pŭerpĕr-us.

pŭer-pĕr-us, a, um, adj. [for pŭer-păr-us; fr. pŭer, pŭĕr-i, "a boy, a child"; păr-ĭo, "to bring forth"] *Bringing forth children; lying in child-bed.*—As Subst.: **pŭerpĕra**, æ (*sc.* mŭlier), f. ("She who is lying in child-bed"; hence) *A newly-made mother.*

pul-cher, chra, chrum, adj. [for pol-cher; fr. pŏl-ĭo, "to polish"] ("Polished"; hence)

1. *Beautiful, beauteous, fair.* —2. *Honourable, glorious,* etc. ☞ Comp.: pulchr-ĭor; (Sup. pulcher-rĭmus).

pulchrĭor, us, comp. adj.; see pulcher.

1. **pullus,** a, um, adj. *Dark-coloured, dark* [akin to πελλός].

2. **pullus,** i, m. ["A young animal"; hence) Of birds: *A nestling.* — Plur.: *Nestlings, young* [πῶλος].

pulvis, ĕris, m.: 1. *Dust.*— 2. *The dust,* or *ashes,* of the dead;—at xvii. 48 in plur.

Pūn-ĭcus, ĭca, ĭcum, adj. [for Pœn-icus (which is also found); fr. Pœn-i, "the Pœni, *or* Carthaginians," who were descended from the Phœnicians] ("Carthaginian"; hence) *Purple, red;*—at ix. 27 supply *săgo* with *Pūnĭco.*

puppis, is (Acc. and Abl. Sing. mostly puppim and puppi), f.: 1. *The stern* or *poop* of a ship.—2. *A ship, vessel.*

pŭpŭla, æ, f. *The pupil* of the eye.

purpŭra, æ, f. ("The purple-fish"; hence) 1. *Purple colour, purple.*—2. *A purple garment* [Gr. πορφῠ́ρα].

pū-rus, ra, rum, adj. ("Purified"; hence) 1. *Free from dirt* or *filth; clean.*—2. Morally: *Clean, undefiled, pure* [akin to Sans. root PŪ, "to purify"].

Pȳthăgŏras, æ, m. *Pythagoras;* a philosopher of Samos, who came into Lower Italy about B.C. 550, and was the founder of the school of the Pythagorean philosophy. He taught the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and asserted that his own soul had formerly animated the body of Euphorbus, a Trojan. It is in reference to this that at xv. 21 he is called *rĕnātus,* "born again" [Πυθαγόρας].

quæro, quæsīvi, quæsītum, quærĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seek; to search for* or *after.*—2. With Inf.: *To seek,* or *endeavour, to* do, *etc.*

quā-lis, le, adj.: 1. Interrogative: *Of what sort* or *kind; what sort of.*—2. Relative: *Of such a sort,* or *kind, as; such as* [akin to Sans. *ka-s,* "who?"].

1. **quam,** fem. acc. sing. of qui *and* quis.

2. **quam,** adv. [adverbial acc. fem. of quis, "what"] 1. *In what manner, how, as.*—2. After comparative words: *Than.*

quando, adv. *and* conj.: 1. Adv.: *When.*—2. Conj.: *Since* [akin to Sans. *kadâ,* "once"].

quant-um, adv. [quant-us] *So much as, as much as, how much.*

qua-ntus, nta, ntum, adj. (With or) without tantus: *As great as, as much as* [akin to Sans. *ka-s*, "who"].

quĕ, enclitic conj. *And*:—que . . . que (et), *both . . . and* [akin to τέ].

quĕo, quīvi *or* quĭi, quĭtum, quīre, v. n. *To be able; I*, etc., *can*, etc.

quĕror, questus sum, quĕri, 3. v. dep.: **1.** Act.: **a.** *To complain of, lament, bewail.*—**b.** *To utter* something *in a complaining way.*—**2.** Neut.: **a.** *To complain, to utter a complaint.*—**b.** Of birds as Subject: *To utter a plaintive,* or *mournful, note,* etc. [root QUES or QUE, akin to Sans. root ÇVAS, "to sigh"].

questus, a, um, P. perf. of quĕror.

qui, quæ, quod (Gen. cūjus; Dat. cui), pron.: **1.** Relative: **a.** *Who, which, what;*—at ii. 28 *quod* relates to the preceding clause *lībet . . . mānantibus*, and may be rendered "all which": cf. v. 57;—at xvii. 76 *quæ* relates to *ego* to be supplied before *plorem* in verse 81.—**b.** With Subj.: (a) To denote a cause *or* reason: *Because, inasmuch as, since.*—(b) To point out a purpose: *For the purpose of; that, in order that, to, in order to;* ix. 35.—**c.** At the beginning of a clause in place of a demonstrative pron. and a conj.: *And this,* etc.—**d.** The demonstrative pron. is frequently omitted before the relative:—*date, quæ precamur* for *date ea, quæ precamur;* C. S. 3:—*hæc, et quæ pŏtĕrunt* for *hæc et ea, quæ pŏtĕrunt;* xvi. 35:—*cĕcĭnisse, quod* for *cĕcĭnisse id, quod;* C. S. 26.—When the demonstrative is emphatic, it is invariably expressed.—**e.** Qui, *etc.*, sometimes attracts the subst. out of the demonstrative into its own clause:—*quis non malārum, quas amor curas habet . . . oblīviscĭtur* for *quis non malārum curārum, quas amor habet, oblīviscĭtur;* ii. 37:—*quæque carent ventis . . . ossa Quirini . . . dissĭpābit* for *ossaque Quirini, quæ carent ventis, . . . dissipabit;* xvi. 13, 14.—**f.** The relative clause sometimes precedes the demonstrative, especially when any matter is to be brought prominently forward:—*quam . . . perdēmus* (supply *eam* = Romam); xvi. 3–9.—**g.** Qui, *etc.*, sometimes expresses the idea of *By virtue of, according to, such*:—quæ vis est, *such is the power;* v. 94 (so

Cicero, qui meus amor in te est, *such is my love towards thee*). — **2.** Interrogative: *Who? which? what?*—quæ finis aut quod . . . stipendium; xvii. 36.—**3.** Indefinite: *Any* [akin to Sans. *kim*].

quī-cunque, quæ-cunque, quod-cunque, pron. rel. [qui, with indef. suffix cunque] *Whoever, whosoever, whatsoever.*—Sometimes (as in the case of qui) quicunque, *etc.*, attracts the subst. out of the demonstrative into the relative clause:—*ăgam . . . quæcunque præcēdet fera* for *ăgam feram, quæcunque præcedet;* vi. 8.

1. **quid,** adv. [adverbial neut. of quis] **1.** *Why? how?* —**2.** *Why.*

2. **quid**; see quis.

quidquid; see quisquis.

quĭ-es, ētis, f. ("A lying down"; hence) *Rest, repose, sleep* [akin to Sans. root çı, "to lie down"].

quĭētĭor, us, comp. adj.; see quĭētus.

quĭēt-us, a, um, adj. [quĭesco, "to be quiet," through root QUIET] *Quiet, calm, tranquil.*

quī-lĭbet, quæ-lĭbet, quod-lĭbet (Gen. cujus-lĭbet; Dat. cuī-lĭbet), pron. indef. [qui, "who"; lĭbet; "it pleases"] ("Whom it pleases" you; hence) *Any one*, etc., *whom you will; any.*

quī-n, conj. [for quī-ne; fr. quī, adverbial abl. of qui, "who, which"; ne = non] ("By which not"; hence) **1.** *That not, but that.*—**2.** *Yea, verily, in truth.*—**3.** *Moreover.*

quin-dĕcim, num. adj. indecl. [for quinqu-decem; fr. quinqu-e, "five"; decem, "ten"] *Fifteen.*

quindĕcim-vĭri (also separately quindĕcim vĭri, C. S. 70), vĭrōrum, m. plur. [quindĕcim, "fifteen"; vĭri, "men"] ("Fifteen men") *Quindĕcimvĭri;* i.e. a college *or* board of fifteen men for any official function. At C.S. 70 the Quindĕcim vĭri intended are those who had charge of the Sibylline Books, and were called "Quindĕcimvĭri Sibyllīni." Before consulting those sacred oracles they were accustomed to offer prayers; hence the employment of *prĕces* in the above passage.

Quĭrīnus, i, m. *Quirīnus;* a name given to Romulus after his deification.

1. **quis,** quæ, quid, pron. interrog.: **1.** In direct questions: *What?* i.e. *what sort of* a person *or* thing.—**2.** In indirect clauses: *Who* or *what;* i.e. *what* person *or* thing.—**3.** As Subst.: **a. quis,**

m. *What person, who?*—**b. quid**, n. *What thing, what?*—at i. 5 supply faciamus, *what can we do?*—N.B. In independent questions to which a negative reply is expected, the subjunctive is used. The reply expected above is "Nothing at all," "nothing whatever" [Gr. τίς].

2. **quis**, no fem., quid, pron. indef. *Any one, anybody; anything* [τις, "any one"].

3. **quîs** *or* **queis** (=quibus), dat. and abl. plur. of qui.

quis-quis, no fem., quicquid, quid-quid *or* quod-quod, pron. indef. *Whatever, whatsoever.*—As Subst.: **a. quisquis**, m. *Whoever, whosoever.*—**b. quic-quid**, n. *Whatever, whatsoever.*

quo, adv. [for quo-m, old form of que-m, acc. masc. sing. of qui, "who"] ("To what" place; hence) **1.** *Whither, where.*—**2.** *For which reason, on which account, wherefore.*—**3.** *To the end that, in order that, so that, that.*

quō-cumque, adv. [quo; suffix cumque] *Whithersoever.*

quŏd, conj. [adverbial acc. neut. sing. of qui] **1.** *In that, because that, inasmuch as, because.*—**2.** *That.*—**3.** With other conjunctions: *But:*—*quod si, but if;* x. 21.

quŏt-annis, *adv.* [strictly abl. of time; fr. quŏt (in designations of time), "all, every"; annis, abl. plur. of annus, "a year"] ("In all years"; i.e.) *Every year, yearly.*

quum, adv. *and* conj. [for quom, old form of quem, acc. sing. masc. of qui, "who, which"] **1.** Adv.: *When.*—**2.** Conj.: *Since, seeing that.*

răb-ĭes, ĭem, ĭē (other cases do not occur), f. [răb-o, "to rave"] ("A raving"; hence) *Rage, fury.*

răd-ix, īcis, f. ("The increasing, *or* growing, thing"; hence) *A root* of a plant, *etc.* [prob. akin to Sans. root VRIDH, "to increase"].

rādo, rāsi, rāsum, rādĕre, 3. v. a. ("To scrape *or* scratch"; hence) Of the wind, *or* the elements, as Subjects: *To lay waste, sweep, ravage,* etc.

rā-mus, mi, m. *A branch* or *bough* [prob. for **rad-mus**; and fr. same root as **rādix**; see **rādix**].

rāna, æ, f. ("One uttering a sound," "noisy one") *A frog* (as croaking) [akin to Sans. root RU, "to utter a sound"].

răp-ax, ācis, adj. [răp-ĭo, "to seize"] ("Prone to seize"; hence) Of wolves: *Ravenous, rapacious.*

răp-ĭo, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To seize and carry off.*—2. *To seize and carry off by force* or *with violence; to tear,* or *carry, forcibly away.*—3. *To seize, snatch up.*—4. *To seize, lay hold of,* an opportunity, *etc.*;—at xiii. 3 *rapiamus* is the "Subjunctivus Adhortativus"; see juro.—5. *To hurry violently away* or *along*;—at vii. 13 without nearer Object.—Pass.: **răp-ĭor,** tus sum, i [akin to ἁρπ-ἁζω, "to seize"].

rārus, a, um, adj. ("That has wide interstices" between its parts; hence) *Of loose texture, thin.*

rătis, is, f. *A bark, vessel, ship* [prob. akin to ἐ-ρετ-μον, "an oar," as "the rowing thing"; fr. ἐρέσσω, "to row," through root ἐρες or ἐρετ].

rāvus, a, um, adj. *Yellow-grey, tawny.*

rĕ-clīno, clīnāvi, clīnātum, clīnāre, 1. v. a. ("To bend backwards"; hence) With Acc. of person and *ab* with Abl. of thing: *To release* one *from* something; *to remove* something *from* one; xvii. 24 [rĕ, "back"; clīno (only in compound words), akin to Gr. κλίνω, "to bend"].

rĕ-clūdo, clūsi, clūsum, clūdĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "un-"; clūdo (=claudo), "to close"] ("To unclose"; hence) *To open, to lay open.*

rĕ-curro, curri, cursum, currĕre, 3. v. n. [rĕ, "back"; curro, "to run"] *To run back, to return in haste*; v. 75.

red-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, 3. v. a. [red (=*rĕ*, with *d* for *de* "demonstrative"), "back"; do, "to give"] 1. *To give back, return, restore.*—2. *To render, yield.*

rĕd-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. n. [red, see reddo; ĕo, "to go"] *To go,* or *come, back; to return.*

rĕdībit, 3 pers. sing. fut. ind. of rĕdĕo.

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, ĭgĕre, 3. v. a. [for rĕd-ăgo; fr. red, see reddo; ăgo, in force of "to bring"] ("To bring back"; hence) Of money laid out at interest as Object: *To call in.*

rĕdĭ-tus, tūs, m. [rĕdĕo, "to return," through verbal root REDI (*i.e.* red=re; see reddo; I, root of ĕo, "to go")] *A returning, return*;—at xvi. 35 in plur.

rĕ-dūco, duxi, ductum, dūcĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; dūco, "to lead"] ("To lead back"; hence) *To bring back, restore.*—Pass.: **rĕ-dūcor,** ductus sum, dūci.

rĕductus, a, um: 1. P. perf. pass. of rĕdūco.—2. Pa.: Of

places: *Retired*, *remote*, *distant*, *lonely*.

rĕ-fĕro, (rē- *and* ret-)tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [rĕ, "back"; fĕro, "to bear"] *To bear*, *bring*, or *carry*, *back*.

rĕ-fīgo, fixi, fixum, fīgĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, denoting "reversal"; fīgo, "to fix"] ("To unfix, unfasten"; hence) *To unloose; to tear*, or *pluck*, *down; to pull out* or *off*.—Pass.: **rĕ-fīgor,** fixus sum, fīgi;—at xvii. 5 the editions vary between rĕfixa and dēfixa.

rĕfixus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of refīgo.

rēg-īna, īnæ, f. [rĕg-o, "to rule"] ("A ruling one"; hence) *A queen*.

reg-num, ni, n. [rĕg-o, "to rule"] ("That which rules"; hence) 1. *Rule*, *sway*.—2. *A kingdom*.—Plur.: *Realms*.

rĕgo, rexi, rectum, rĕgĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To govern*, *rule*.—2. *To rule* or *preside over* [akin to Sans. root RÂJ, "to govern"].

rĕ-lābor, lapsus sum, lābi, 3. v. dep. [rĕ, "back again"; lābor, "to glide"] ("To glide back again;" hence) *To return*, *come back again*

rĕlapsus, a, um, P. perf. of rĕlābor; but at xvii. 18 relapsus (supply est [§ 158]) is *3 pers. sing. perf.* ind. of rĕlābor, and has for its Subject *mens*, *sonus*, and *honor*.—N.B. When two or more singular Subjects denoting "things" precede a verb, the verb is put in the sing. if they are to be regarded as collectively denoting a simple idea (as in the present instance); but in the plur. if they represent separate and distinct ideas.

rĕ-linquo, līqui, lictum, linquĕre, 3 v. a. [rĕ, "without force"; linquo, "to leave"] 1. *To leave* or *quit*.—2. *To leave behind*, *leave*.—3. *To leave*, or *quit*, *hold of*.—4. *To give up*, *resign*, *leave*.—5. *To leave*, *abandon*, *forsake*.—Pass.: **rĕ-linquor,** lictus sum, linqui.

rĕlīqui, perf. ind. of relinquo.

rēmex, ĭgis, m. [for rēmig-s; fr. rēmĭg-o, "to row"] 1. *A rower*, *oarsman*.—2. In collective force: *Rowers*, etc.

rĕ-mordĕo, no perf., morsum, mordēre, 2. v. a. [rĕ, "back again"; mordĕo, "to bite"] ("To bite back again"; hence) *To bite in return*;—at vi. 4 without nearer Object.

rĕmorsūrus, a, um, P. fut. of rĕmordĕo.

rĕ-mūgio, mūgīvi *or* mūgĭi, mūgītum, mūgīre, 4. v. n. [rĕ, "back"; mūgio, "to bellow"] *To bellow back*, *re-echo*, *resound*.

1. **rĕ-mus**, mi, m. *An oar* [prob. for ret-mus; akin to ἐ-ρετ-μον, "an oar," as "the rowing thing"; fr. ἐρέσσω, "to row," through ἐρες or ἐρετ].

2. **Rĕmus**, i, m. *Remus;* the twin-brother of Romulus, by whom he was killed for leaping in derision over the walls of Rome at the time they were being built. To this circumstance there is an allusion at vii. 19.

rĕnârint, for renāvĕrint, 3 pers. plur. fut. perf. ind. of rĕno.

rĕ-nascor, nātus sum, nasci, 3. v. dep. [rĕ, "again"; nascor, "to be born"] *To be born again.*

rĕnātus, a, um, P. perf. of rĕnascor.

rĕ-no, nāvi, nātum, nāre, 1. v. n. [rĕ, "back"; no, "to swim"] ("To swim back"; hence) Of water as Subject: *To flow,* or *float, back.*

rĕ-nīdĕo, no perf. nor sup., nīdēre, 2. v. n. [rĕ, "again"; nīdĕo, "to shine"] *To shine again; to glitter, glisten;*—at ii. 66 the word denotes *to shine from the reflection of the fire.*

rĕ-nōdo, no perf., nōdātum, nōdāre, 1. v. n. [rĕ, denoting "reversal"; nōdo, "to knot, tie in a knot"] ("To un-knot"; hence) Of the hair as Object: *To untie, unbind, loosen, suffer to hang loose.*

rĕ-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, pōnĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "back" = "away"; pōno, "to put *or* place"] ("To put, *or* place, away"; hence) *To store up, lay up, reserve.*—Pass.: **rĕ-pōnor**, pŏsĭtus sum, pōni.

rĕ-portō, portāvi, portātum, portāre, 1. v. a. [rĕ, "back"; porto, "to carry"] *To carry back, bring back;*—at C. S. 74 in figurative force.

rē-s, rĕ-i, f. ("That which is said *or* told"; hence) **1.** *A thing, matter,* in general.—**2.** *Property.*—**3.** Plur.: *Resources, means,* etc.—**4.** Plur.: *Things, circumstances, affairs,* etc.; xvi. 6.—**5.** For respublica: *The commonwealth, the state* [akin to ῥέ-ω, "to say *or* tell"].

respon-sum, si, n. [for respond-sum; fr. respond-ĕo, "to answer"] *An answer, reply.*

rēte, is, n. *A net.*

re-tro, adv. [re, "again"] *Back again, backwards, back.*

re-vĕho, vexi, vectum, vĕhĕre, 3. v. a. [rĕ, "back again"; vĕho, "to carry"] *To carry back again.*

rex, rēgis, m. [for reg-s; fr. rĕg-o, "to rule"] ("He who rules"; hence) *A king;*—rex cœlĭtum = Jupiter, xvi. 56;—

at xvii. 13 rex = Priam, the father of Hector, who supplicated Achilles to give up the dead body of his son.

rhombus, i, m. *A turbot* [ῥόμβος].

rīdĕo, rīsi, rīsum, rīdēre, 2. v. n. *and* a.: **1.** Neut.: *To laugh.*—**2.** Act.: *To laugh at, ridicule* [prob. akin to Bœotian κρίδδω = γελάω, "to laugh"].

rīpa, æ, f. *A bank* of a stream.

rīsĕrim, perf. subj. of rīdĕo.

rīsĕro, fut. perf. ind. of rīdĕo.

rīte, adv. [adverbial abl. of obsol. rītis = rītus, "a rite"; hence, "a custom," *etc.*] ("According to custom"; hence) *Duly, rightly, aright.*

rōdo, rōsi, rōsum, rōdĕre, 3. v. a. *To gnaw, bite.*

rŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, **1.** v. a. *To ask, enquire;*—at i. 15 folld. by clause as Object;—at xiv. 5 without nearer Object.

Rōma, æ, f. *Rome;* a city of central Italy, on the banks of the Tiber, the capital of the Roman Empire.—Hence, **Rōm-ānus**, āna, ānum, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Rome; Roman.*—*As* Subst.: **Romānus**, *i, m. A Roman.*—Plur.: *The Romans* [usually considered akin to ῥώμη, "strength"; but perhaps connected with ῥέ-ω, "to flow"; ῥεῦ-μα, "a stream *or* river"; akin to Sans. root SRU, "to flow"; and so, "The stream- *or* river-city"].

Rōmāni, ōrum; **Rōmanus**, i; **Rōmānus**, a, um; see Rōma.

1. **Rōm-ŭlus**, ŭli, m. [Rōm-a, "Rome"] ("The one belonging to *Roma*"; hence) *Romulus;* the fabled son of Mars and Rhea Silvĭa, the twin-brother of Remus, and the first king of Rome. He was worshipped, after death, under the name of Quĭrīnus, and also of Jupiter Indĭges.—Hence, **Rōmŭl-us**, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, Romulus;* i.e. *Roman.*

2. **Rōmŭlus**, a, um; see 1. Rōmŭlus.

rostr-ātus, āta, ātum, adj. [rostr-um, in force of "the beak" of a ship] *Provided with,* or *having, a beak* or *beaks; beaked.*

rŭb-er, ra, rum, adj. [rŭb-ĕo, "to be red"] *Red.*

rŭdens, ntis, m.: **1.** *A line, rope, cable, cord.*—**2.** Plur. in collective force: *The cordage,* or *rigging,* of a vessel.

rŭ-o, i, tum, ĕre, **3.** v. n.: **1.** *To fall with violence; to fall down.*—**2.** *To fall to ruin.*—**3.** To *rush, hasten,* etc.

rūg-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj.

[rūg-a, "a wrinkle"] *Full of wrinkles; wrinkled.*

rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To break, burst.*—2. *To break in pieces, crush.* — 3. Figuratively, of silence as Object: *To break.* —4. Figuratively, of a return: *To break* the possibility of; *to hinder, prevent, forbid* [root RUP, akin to Sans. root LUP, "to break"].

rursus, adv. [contr. fr. reversus, "turned back"] ("Turned back"; hence, "backwards"; hence) *Again.*

rūs, rūris, n.: 1. Sing.: *The country.*—2. Plur.: *Fields, lands.*

rus-tĭcus, tĭca, tĭcum, adj. [for rur-ticus; fr. rus, rur-is, "the country"] *Of,* or *belonging to, the country; country-.* —As Subst.: **rustĭcus**, i, m. *A countryman; a rustic, peasant.*

Săbell-us, a, um, adj. [Săbelli = Săbīni; see Săbīni] *Of,* or *belonging to, the Sabelli; Sabellian; Sabine.*

Săbīni, ōrum, m. plur.: 1. *The Sabines;* an ancient Italian people, whose territory adjoined that of the Latins.—Hence, **Săbīn-us**, a, um, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, the Sabines; Sabine.*

săc-er, ra, rum, adj.: 1. *Sacred, holy.*—As Subst.: **săcrum**, i, n.: a. *A religious rite* or *solemnity.*—b. *A sacrifice.*—2. In a bad sense: a. *Accursed, abominable, execrable.*—b. With Dat. [§ 106, 3] *Accursed,* or *fatal, to* [root SAC, akin to Gr. ἅγ-ιος, "holy;" Sans. root YAJ, "to worship" (the deities)].

sacrum, i; see sacer.

sæpe, adv. [adverbial neut. of obsol. sæpis, "frequent"] *Frequently, often, oftentimes.*

sæv-ĭo, īvi *or* ĭi, ītum, īre, 4. v. n. [sæv-us, "fierce"] ("To be fierce"; hence) *To rage, be furious.*

sævus, a, um, adj.: 1. *Fierce, savage.*—2. *Cruel.*—3. *Violent, harsh.*—4. *Raging, furious,* etc.

Săgăna, æ, f. ("A female diviner") *Sagana;* a witch mentioned at v. 26.

săgum, i, n. *A military cloak,* or *mantle,* of coarse cloth.

sal-sus, sa, sum, adj. [sal, "salt"] ("Provided with *sal*"; hence) *Salted, salt.*

sălū-ber, bris, bre, adj. [for sălūt-ber; fr. sălus, sălūt-is, in force of "health"] ("Bringing *sălus*"; hence) *Health-giving, promoting health, healthful, salubrious.*

sălum, i, n. *The open sea; the sea, the main* [σάλος].

sălūt-āris, āre, adj. [sălus,

sălūt-is, in force of "health"] *Healthful, salutary.*

Săm-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [Săm-os, "Samos" (called by the Greeks "Samo," by the Turks "Susam Adassi"); an island off the coast of Asia Minor] *Of,* or *belonging to, Samos; Samian.*

sanguis, guĭnis, m.: **1.** *Blood;*—at xvi. 9 devoti sanguĭnis is Gen. of Quality [§ 128].—**2.** *Blood,* in meaning of *race, stock, family.* — **3.** *Child, offspring;* C. S. 50 [akin to Sans. *asan* or *asanj,* "blood"].

sat; see sătis.

săt-is (sat), adv.: **1.** In adjectival force: *Enough, sufficient:* — satis superque (*enough and above* enough; *i.e.*) *enough and more than enough;*—at xvii. 19 folld. by Gen. [§ 131].—**2.** *Enough, sufficiently* [root SAT; akin to ἀδ-έω, "to be sated"]

saxum, i, n.: **1.** *A* huge rough *stone* or *fragment of rock.*—**2.** *A rock.*

Scămander, dri, m. *The Scamander* (now *Mendere Su*); a small river flowing through the Trojan plain [Σκάμανδρος].

scărus, i, m. *A scarus;* a species of sea-fish much esteemed by the Romans; *according to some* a species *of wrasse.*

scĕles-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for sceler-tus; fr. scelus, scĕlĕr-is, "wickedness"] ("Having *scelus*"; hence) *Wicked, guilty.* —As Subst.: **scĕlesti,** ōrum (*sc.* homines), m. plur. *Wicked men* or *persons; guilty ones.*

scĕlus, ĕris, n. *A wicked deed; wickedness, guilt,*

scĭ-ens, entis, Pa. [scĭ-o, "to know"] ("Knowing"; hence) *Skilful, expert.* — ☞ Comp.: scĭent-ĭor; (Sup.: scĭent-issĭmus).

scĭent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [sciens, scient-is, "knowing"] ("A knowing"; hence) *Knowledge, skill, science.*

scĭentĭor, us, comp. adj.; see scĭens.

scrībo, scripsi, scriptum, scrībĕre, 3. v. a. ("To write"; hence) With *de: To write about, to make mention of* in writing.

scȳphus, i, m. *A cup, goblet* [σκύφος].

Scȳthæ, ārum, m. plur. *The Scythians;* a general term for the nomad tribes in the north of Europe and Asia.

sē, acc. *and* abl. of sŭi.

sē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, 3. v. a. [sē, "aside"; cerno, "to separate"] ("To separate aside"; hence) *To sunder, sever, part,* etc.

sĕc-o, ŭi, tum, āre, 1. v. a.: **1.** *To cut, cut up, cut in pieces,*

etc.—**2.** *To cut, lacerate, mangle* with a scourge, *etc.*—Pass.: **sĕc-or**, tus sum, āri.

sēcrēvi, perf. ind. of sēcerno.

sectus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of sĕco.

sēcŭl-āris, āre, adj. [sēcŭlum, "a hundred years"] *Of,* or *belonging to, a hundred years; secular*:—carmen seculare, *the secular ode* or *hymn*, was sung at the Ludi Seculares, *the secular games*. Such a hymn is that composed by Horace at the command of Augustus for the Secular Games celebrated in his reign (A.U.C. 737, *i.e.* B.C. 16). The term *Seculares* cannot be strictly applied to them, as they did not take place at the end of a *seculum*, but rather at long (and uncertain) intervals of time.

sēcŭlum, i, n. ("A race" of persons; hence, "an age, generation"; hence, as the utmost life-time of man) **1.** A space of *a hundred years, a century*.—**2.** Of the human race living in a particular age of the world; *e.g.* the golden age, *etc.*: *An age*;—at xvi. 65 in plur.

sĕcund-um, prep. gov. acc. [sĕcund-us, "following"] ("Following after"; hence) *According to, in accordance with.*

sĕc-undus, unda, undum, adj. [for sequ-undus; fr. sĕquor, "to follow"] ("Following"; hence) **1.** *Second.*—**2.** (Of currents of wind, *etc.*, as following the course of a vessel, "fair, favourable"; hence) *Favourable, propitious,* in general.

sĕc-ūris, ūris (Acc. sing. sĕcūrim *and* sĕcūrem), f. [sĕc-o, "to cut"] ("The cutting thing"; hence) **1.** *An axe.*—**2.** In reference to the axes carried in the fasces by the Roman lictors: *Dominion, sovereignty, sway.*

sĕd, conj. [same word as sed = sĭne, "without"] ("Apart from, setting aside"; hence) *But.*

sĕdĕo, sēdi, sessum, sĕdēre, 2. v. n. *To sit* [akin to Gr. ἕζομαι (= ἕδ-σομαι), Sans. root SAD, "to sit"].

sēd-es, is, f. [sĕd-eo, "to sit"] ("That on which one sits"; hence, "a seat"; hence, of inanimate and abstract things) *Seat, place,* etc.;—at xiii. 8 the force of "*former state*" attaches to sedem.

sĕd-īle, īlis, n. [id.] ("A thing pertaining to sitting"; hence) *A seat, bench,* etc.; see Otho.

sĕm-el, adv.: **1.** *Once, but*

once.—**2.** *At once* [akin to ἅμ-α, "at the same time"; Sans. *sam-a*, "same"].

sē-men, mĭnis, n. [for sermen; fr. sĕr-o, "to sow"] ("That which is sown"; hence) *Seed.*

sem-per, adv. *Ever, always, at all times* [akin to Sans. *sam-a*, in force of "all"].

sĕnec-tus, tūtis, f. [for senic-tus; fr. sĕnex, (original gen.) sĕnĭc-is, "old"] ("The condition, *or* state, of the *senex*"; hence) *Old age.*

1. sĕn-ex, is, adj. [sĕn-ĕo, "to be old"] *Old, aged.*—As Subst. m.: *An old man.*

2. sĕnex, is; see 1. sĕnex.

sĕn-īlis, īle, adj. [senex, sĕn-is, "an old man"] *Of*, or *belonging to, an old man,* or *to old people; aged.*

sen-sus, sūs, m. [for sent-sus; fr. sent-ĭo, "to feel"] ("Feeling"; hence) Mentally: *Sense, feeling,* etc.

sentent-ĭa, ĭæ, f. [for sentĭent-ĭa; fr. sentĭens, sentĭent-is, "thinking"] **1.** *A way of thinking, an opinion.*—**2.** *A determination, resolution, decision.*

sentĭo, sensi, sensum, sentīre, 4. v. a.: **1.** *To feel.*—**2.** *To observe, notice, pay heed to.*

septem, plur. num. adj. *indecl. Seven* [akin to Gr. ἑπτά, Sans. *saptan*].

sĕpul-crum, cri, n. [sĕpĕl ĭo, "to bury," through roo SEPUL] ("That which serve for burying"; hence) *A tomb sepulchre.*

sĕqu-or, ūtus (*or* sĕc-) sum i, 3. v. dep. *To follow,* whe ther actually *or* figurativel [akin to Gr. ἕπ-ομαι, Sans root SACH].

sĕr-ēnus, ēna, ēnum, ad ("Glittering"; hence) *Fai bright, calm, serene* [akin t Sans. root SUR, "to glitter"

1. serpens, ntis, P. pres. c serpo, "to creep."—As Subst **serpens,** ntis, (*sc.* bestĭa) *or* (*sc.* drăco) m. ("A creep ing thing"; hence) *A serpen snake; a dragon.*

2. serpens, ntis; see 1. ser pens.

serv-īlis, īle, adj. [serv-u "a slave"] *Of*, or *belongin to, a slave* or *slaves; consist ing of slaves.*

serv-ĭo, īvī *or* ĭi, ītum, īr 4. v. n. [serv-us, "a slave' ("To be a slave"; henc With Dat. [§ 106, (4)]: *T obey, be obedient to.*

serv-o, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. ("To drag away" fro an enemy; hence) **1.** *T preserve, keep unharmed.*—**2.** *To establish, confirm* [ἐρύ ω, "to draw *or* drag"].

serv-us, i, m. ("One drag ged away"; or "one ke

whole," *i.e.* unhurt in war, *etc.*; hence) *A slave, servant, serf* [prob. akin to Gr. ἐρύϝ-ω, "to drag"; *or* Sans. *sarva*, "whole"].

sēt-ōsus, ōsa, ōsum, adj. [sēt-a, "a bristle"] (Full of *setæ*; hence) *Bristly.*

seu; see sive.

sĕv-ērus, ēra, ērum, adj. ("Reverenced"; hence, "serious, grave"; hence) In a bad sense: *Harsh, stern, severe* [akin to Gr. σέβ-ομαι, "to reverence"; Sans. root SAP, "to worship"].

sī, conj.: **1.** *If.*—**2.** *Even if, although* [εἰ].

Sĭ-byl-la, læ, f. ("A female soothsayer *or* prophetess"; esp.) *A Sibyl.*—Hence, **Sibyll-īnus,** īna, īnum, adj. *Of,* or *belonging to, a Sibyl; Sibylline*:—Sibyllīni versūs (C. S. 5), *the Sibylline verses, i.e.* the Sibylline Books, which were written in verse.—The story related by Livy is that a Sibyl came to Tarquinius Priscus and offered to sell thirty volumes for a considerable sum of money. On the king's refusal to pay it, she went away and burned ten of them, and then returned and demanded the like sum for the remaining twenty. On receiving a second refusal she went away, and after having burned ten more she returned and demanded the originally named amount for the ten still left. Hereupon the king, struck with her extraordinary behaviour, paid her what she required, and deposited the books in the Capitol under the charge of *Duumviri* (two men), afterwards of *Decemvĭri* (ten men), and subsequently of *Quindĕcimviri* (fifteen men), whose office it was, in times of danger to the State, to consult the predictions contained in the Sibylline Books. [Σίβυλλα, Doric form Σίβολλα = either Θε-βούλ-η (θε-ός, "a god"; βούλ-η, "counsel"), "a god's counsel"; or Δι-βούλ-η (Δἴ-ός, Gen. of Ζεύς, "Jove"; βούλ-η, "counsel"), "Jove's counsel"].

Sĭbyllīnus, a, um; see Sibylla.

sic, adv. [for si-ce; akin to hic; with suffix ce] **1.** *In this way; so, thus; in the following manner.*—**2.** *In such a way, so.*

(**Sĭcāni,** ōrum, m. plur. "The Sicani"; a very ancient people of Italy on the Tiber, a portion of whom migrated to Sicily.—Hence) **Sĭcān-us,** a, um, adj. ("Of, *or* belonging to, the Sicani; Sicanian"; hence) *Sicilian.*

Sĭcānus, a, um; see Sĭcāni.

sicc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [sicc-us, "dry"] *To dry, to drain dry;* ii. 46.

sicc-us, a, um, adj. Of the ground, *etc.: Dry, dried up, parched* [akin to Sans. root çush, "to become dry"].

sīc-ut, adv. [sic, "so"; ut, "as"] *So as, just as.*

sīdo, sīdi, no sup., sīdĕre, 3. v. n. Of things as Subject: *To sink down, settle* [akin to ἵζω (= ἵδ-σω)].

Sīdŏn-ĭus, ĭa, ĭum, adj. [Sīdon, Sīdŏn-is, "Sidon" (now "Said *or* Saida"); the most celebrated city of Phœnicia on the borders of the Holy Land, and the mother-city of Tyre] *Of,* or *belonging to, Sidon; Sidonian.*

sīd-us, ĕris, n. ("Shape, figure"; hence) **1.** *A star, constellation:*—fervĭdum sidus, *the burning star,* i.e. the dog-star. — **2.** As a designation of anything bright or beautiful: *A star;*—at xvii. 41 applied sarcastically to Cānĭdĭa.

signum, i, n. ("A sign, mark"; hence) *A military standard, an ensign.*

sĭlent-ĭum, ĭi, n. [sĭlens, sĭlent-is, "silent"] ("A being silent"; hence) *Silence, stillness.*

sĭlŭæ, *for* silvæ, nom. plur. *[s]ĭlva;* xiii. 2.

silv-a, æ. f. *A wood, forest* [ὕλϝ-η, "a wood"].

Silv-ānus, āni, m. [silv-a, "a wood"] ("One pertaining to *silva*") *Silvanus;* the Roman god of woods].

Sĭmŏis, entis, m. *The Simois* (now the *Mendes*); a small river of Troas falling into the Scamander [Σιμόεις].

sĭm-ŭl, adv.: **1.** *Together, at once, at the same time.*—**2.** (= simul ac) *As soon as* [akin to Gr. ὅμ-οιος, "like"; Sans. *sam-a,* "same"].

sĭne, prep. gov. abl. [akin to sē, "apart"] *Without.*—In poetry joined at times to a subst. to express the sense of an adj. or adv.:—sine fraude, (without hurt =) *unhurt,* also *safely;* C. S. 41.

sinistro-rsum, adv. [contr. fr. sinistro-versum; fr. sinister, (uncontr. Gen.) sinistro-i, "left"; versus, "towards"] *Towards the left side, to the left.*

sĭnus, ūs, m. ("Any bent *or* curved surface"; hence) *A bay, bight, gulf.*

sī-qui, qua, quid *or* quod (sometimes separately as two words, si qui, *etc.*), indef. pron. [sī, "if"; qui, "any"] *If any.*

sī-quis, siquid, indef. pron. subst. [si, "if"; quis, "any one," etc.] If any one or anybody; if anything.

Sisyphus, i, m. *Sisyphus;* son of Æŏlus, king of Corinth, famous on account of his cunning and robberies. He was killed by Theseus. In the infernal regions he was condemned to roll a stone up a hill, and as soon as he had brought it to the top it rolled back again.

sĭtĭcŭlōsus, a, um, adj. [sitis, "thirst" (as if from a form sĭtĭcŭlus)] (Full of thirst, very thirsty, *etc.;* hence) *Very dry* or *parched; arid.*

sī-ve (contr. **seu**), conj. [sī, "if"; vĕ, "or"] *Or if:*—sive (seu) . . . sive (seu), *be it that . . . or that; if either . . . or if; whether . . . or.*

sōl, sōlis, m.: **1.** *The sun.*—**2.** Personified: *Sol,* the sun-god, *i.e.* Apollo; C. S. 9.—**3.** *The heat of the sun;*—at ii. 41, xvi. 13, in plur. [akin to Gr. ἥλ-ιος; Sans. *svar.*]

sollĭcĭt-ūdo, ūdĭnis, f. [sollĭcĭt-us, "anxious"] ("The quality of the *sollicitus*"; hence) *Anxiety, solicitude;*—at xiii. 10 in plur.

sŏl-um, i, n. [prob. fr. root SOL = SED in sĕd-ĕo, "to sit"] ("That on which a thing is seated, placed," *etc.;* hence, "the lowest part *or* bottom" of a thing; hence) **1.** *The ground, soil.*—**2.** *Soil, country,* etc.

sŏlūtus, a, um: **1.** P. perf. pass. of solvo.—**2.** Pa.: With abl. of "Separation" [§ 123] *Set free,* or *exempt, from;* ii. 4.

so-lvo, lvi, lūtum, lvĕre, 3. v. a. [for se-luo; fr. se, "apart"; lŭo, "to loosen"] ("To loosen apart"; hence, "to untie, unbind"; hence),—**1.** *To loosen, unloose:*—retro solve (*loosen backwards;* i.e.) *loosen and let fly back = turn back;* xvii. 7.—**2.** Naval t. t.: Solvere navem (*to loose a ship* and let it go; *i.e.*) *To set sail, sail away, weigh anchor, put to sea;*—at x. 1 in pass. constr.—**3.** With Abl.: *To set free, release,* or *deliver from.*—**4.** Of care, *etc.,* as Object: *To banish, disperse, expel,* etc.; ix. 38.

som-nus, ni, m. *Sleep;*—at ii. 28, v. 96, xiv. 3, in plur. [akin to Gr. ὕπ-νος, Sans. *svap-na,* fr. root SVAP, "to sleep"]

sŏn-o, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. v. n. *and* a.: **1.** Neut.: *To sound, resound.*—**2.** Act.: ("To sound forth"; hence) **a.** *To sing, extol, celebrate;* xvii. 40.—**b.** Of a musical instrument as Subject: *To sound forth, pour forth;* ix. 5.—Pass.: **sŏn-or**, ĭtus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root SVAN, "to sound"].

sŏn-us, i, m. [sŏn-o, "to sound"] ("That which sounds"; hence, "sound"; hence) *Speech*; xvii. 17.

sōp-or, ōris, m. [sōp-ĭo, "to put to sleep"] ("A putting to sleep"; hence) *Sleep, slumber.*

sord-es, is, f. [sord-ĕo, "to be filthy"] **1.** *Filth, dirt, squalor*, etc.—**2.** *Meanness, baseness, low condition; a stain* on one's birth *or* character.

sors, tis, f.: **1.** *A lot* by which a thing is determined.—**2.** *Lot*, i.e. *condition, state*, in life, *etc.*—**3.** *Lot, chance, fate, destiny*, etc.

sortīt-o, adv. [sortīt-us, "having cast lots"] ("After the manner of the *sortītus*"; hence, "by lot *or* lots"; hence) *By fate, by destiny*; iv. 1.

sos-pes, pĭtis, adj. ("Saved, safe"; hence) *Favourable, auspicious*; C. S. 40 [for sos-pĕt-s; fr. σῶς, "safe"; pĕt-o, "to seek"; hence, "sought (in order) to be saved"].

spădo, ōnis, m. *A eunuch* [σπάδων].

spar-go, si, sum, gĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To strew, scatter.*—**2.** Of liquid as Object: *To scatter*, or *throw, about; to sprinkle* [σπαρ, root of σπείρω, "*to sow*"; hence, "to *scatter or strew*" like seed].

Spartăcus, i, m. *Spartăcus*; a Thracian gladiator, who escaped from his training-school with about 200 comrades. He was soon joined by slaves from all parts of Italy, and for two years (B.C. 73–71) triumphed over all the Roman generals sent against him. Eventually he was slain in an engagement with the army of M. Licinius Crassus, near the head of the river Silărus (now Sele), which separates Lucania from Campania.

spectā-cŭlum, cŭli, n. [spect(a)-o, "to behold"] ("That which is made for beholding"; hence) *A sight, spectacle.*

sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, spernĕre, 3. v. a. ("To sever"; hence) *To despise, hold in light esteem, scorn.*—Pass.: **spernor**, sprētus sum, sperni [akin to Sans. root SPHUR, "to destroy"].

spēs, spĕi, f. [for sper-s; fr. spēr-o, "to hope";—the word, in some old writers, being found in the forms spērem, spēres and spērĭbus] **1.** *Hope, expectation.*—**2.** Of that in which hope is placed: *Hope.*—N.B. The Plur. forms speres and spebus are found only in post-classical Latin.

spīc-ĕus, ĕa, ĕum, adj.

[spīc-a, "an ear of corn"] ("Of, *or* belonging to, *spica*"; hence) *Consisting of ears of corn.*

spīr-ĭtus, ĭtūs, m. [spīr-o, "to breathe"] **1.** *A breathing, breath.*—**2.** *A sigh;* xi. 10.

sponda, æ, f. ("The frame of a bedstead"; hence) *A bed, couch.*

stă-bĭlis, bĭle, adj. [st(a)-o, in force of "to stand firm"] ("That stands firm *or* fast"; hence) *Immutable, unwavering, steadfast, fixed.*

stī-pend-ĭum, ĭi, n. [for stip-pend-ĭum; fr. stips, stip-is, in original force of "small coin" heaped up; pendo, "to pay"] ("A paying of *stips*"; hence) *Tribute, impost, tax;* i.e., at xvii. 36, *penalty, atonement.*

strix, strĭgis, f. ("A screecher"; hence) *A screech-owl* [στρίξ].

stŭp-ĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre, 2. v. n. *To be struck aghast; to be amazed* or *astounded* [akin either to Gr. τύπ-τω, "to beat"; Sans. root TUP, "to hurt";—or to Sans. root STUMBH, "to stupefy"].

suādĕo, suāsi, suāsum, suādēre, 2. v. a. *To urge, advise, recommend, persuade* [akin to Sans. root SVAD, "to please"].

suāv-ĭum, ĭi, n. [suāv-is, "sweet, delightful"] ("The sweet, *or* delightful, thing"; hence) *A kiss.*

sŭb, prep. gov. abl. *and* acc.: **1.** With Abl.: Locally: *Under, beneath.*—**2.** With Acc.: **a.** Locally: *Under, beneath.*—**b.** In time: (a) *Towards, about, at the approach of.*—(b) *Immediately,* or *just, after; immediately upon:*—sub hæc (*immediately after these things* or *words;* i.e.) *hereupon;* v. 83 [akin to Gr. ὑπ-ό; Sans. *up-a*].

sub-ĕo, īvi *or* ĭi, ĭtum, īre, v. a. [sŭb, "under"; ĕo, "to go"] ("To go under"; hence) Of danger, *etc.*, as Object: *To undergo, submit to, subject one's self,* etc., *to.*

sublātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tollo.

sŭb-ŏl-es (sŏb-), is, f. [sub, "from beneath"; ŏl-esco, "to grow up"] ("The thing growing up from beneath"; hence, "a shoot," *etc.*, of a plant; hence) Of animals: *The offspring,* etc.

sub-sīdo, sēdi, sessum, sīd-ĕre, 3. v. n. [sŭb, "without force"; sīdo, "to sit down"] ("To sit down"; hence) With Dat. [§ 106, *a*] *To submit,* or *yield, to;* xvi. 31.

subtē-men, mĭnis, n. [for subtex-men; fr. subtex-o, "to weave underneath, *or* below," anything] ("That

which is woven underneath" the woof; hence, "the weft"; hence, "a thread, yarn"; hence) *The thread* of the Fates; xiii. 15.

Sŭbūr-ānus, āna, ānum, adj. [Sŭbūr-a, "Sŭbūra"; a street in Rome where chiefly provisions were sold] *Of*, or *belonging to, Sŭbūra; Sŭbūran.*

sūd-or, ōris, m. [sūd-o, "to sweat"] ("Sweat, perspiration"; hence) *Severe labour, toil, fatigue, weariness.*

sŭi, sĭbi, sē (reduplicated sēsē), pron. pers. sing. *and* plur. *Of,* etc., *himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

sum, fŭi, esse, v. n.: **1.** As copula: **a.** *To be.*—**b.** With Dat. [§ 107, *c*]: *To be to one,* i.e. *I,* etc., *have.*—**c.** With Gen. [§ 127, *b*]: *To be the property of; to belong to.*—**d.** With Dat. [§ 107, *c*]: *To belong,* or *appertain, to;* or, rendering the Dat. as Subject of the verb, *to have;* cf. xvi. 39.—**e.** With double Dat., viz. Dat. of thing and Dat. of person [§ 108]: *To be* (for) something *to* some one.—**2.**: **a.** As copula and predicate: *To be, exist.*—**b.**: (a) *To be a fact, to be the case.*—(b) Impers. pres.: **est,** *It is the case:*—*sic est, it is even so;* vii. 17.—**c.** *Impers.* pres: **est** (*It*) *is possible;*—at xvii. 25 the Subject of *est* is the clause *lĕvāre . . . præcordĭa* [§ 157] [in pres. tenses akin to Gr. ἐσ-μί = εἰμί, and Sans. root AS, "to be"; in perf. tenses, and in fut. part., akin to Sans. root BHŪ, "to be"].

summōtus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of summŏvĕo.

sum-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, mŏvēre, 2. v. a. [for sub-mŏvĕo; fr. sub, "from beneath"; mŏvĕo, "to move"] ("To move from beneath"; hence) *To remove,* whether actually *or* figuratively.—Pass.: **sum-mŏvĕor,** mōtus sum, mŏvēri.

summus, a, um, sup. adj.; see sŭpĕrus.

sŭper, adv. *and* prep.: **1.** Adv.: **a.** *Above, over, on the top.*—**b.** *Moreover, besides.*—**c.** *Above, beyond,* in degree; see satis.—**2.** Prep. gov. Acc. and Abl.: **a.** With Acc.: (a) *Over, above, on the top of.*—(b) *Upon, on.*—(c) *Beyond, over.*—**b.** With Abl.: (a) *Over, on the top of, upon.*—(b) *About, concerning, respecting* [Gr. ὑπέρ].

sŭper-bus, ba, bum, adj. [sŭper, "above"] ("That is above" others; hence) *Proud, haughty, arrogant.*

sŭper-nus, na, num, adj. [sŭper, "above"] ("That is

above"; hence) *Lofty, standing on high ground;* i. 29.

sŭper-ste-s, stĭ-t-is, adj. [for super-sta-t-s; fr. sŭper, "above *or* beyond"; st(a)-o, "to stand"] ("Standing above *or* beyond" in time; hence) *Surviving, outliving,* one;—at i. 5 *te superstĭte* is Abl. Abs. [§ 125, *a*];—at C. S. 42 *superstes* is folld. by Gen.:—the clause may be filled up as thus: quibus vita, si (nobis vivitur,) est jucunda, te superstite; sin contrà (accidĕrit, vita nobis est) gravis; *to whom life, if (it is lived by me;* i.e.) *I live, is delightful, when you survive; but if (it shall turn out) the reverse,* (life will be) *burdensome;*—at v. 101 *superstites* is folld. by Dat.

sŭpĕr-us, a, um, adj. [sŭper, "above"] **1.** Pos.: *That is above, on high.*—As Subst.: **sŭpĕri,** ōrum, m. plur. *The gods above* or *on high; the celestial deities.*—**2.** Sup.: **a. summus,** a, um: (a) Of locality: (*a*) *Highest.*—(*β*) *The highest part* or *top of* that denoted by the substantive to which it is in attribution.—(b) Of degree, *etc.: Highest, utmost, very great.*—(c) Of rank: *Highest, chiefest, noblest,* etc.—(d) *Most important* or *weighty; critical.*—**b. suprēmus,** a, um: (a) *The highest part* or *top* of that denoted by the substantive to which it is in attribution; xvii. 68—(b) In time: *Latest, last* (☞ Comp.: sŭperĭor).

sup-pĕto, pĕtīvi *or* pĕtĭi, petītum, pĕtĕre, 3. v. n. [for sub-pĕto; fr. sŭb, "near"; pĕto, "to go to"] ("To go near to" one; hence, "to be at hand, to be present"; hence) With Dat.: *To be sufficient for;* i.e., at xvii. 64, *to be exposed to.*

1. **supplex,** ĭcis, adj. *Supplicating, suppliant.* — As Subst. comm. gen.: *A suppliant.*

2. **supplex,** ĭcis; see 1. supplex.

surdĭor, us, comp. adj.; see surdus.

sur-dus, da, dum, adj. *Deaf,* whether actually *or* figuratively;—at xvii. 54 folld. by Dat.—☞ Comp.: surd-ĭor; (Sup.: surd-issĭmus) [either for se-aur-dus; fr. se (= sine), "without"; aur-is, "an ear"; and so "without *auris*" = not having the power of hearing;—or, akin to Sans. root SVṚI, "to sound"; and so "sounding"; *i.e.*, in reference to the hearing, "with singing, *or* humming," in the ears].

sus-pendo, pendi, pensum, pendĕre, 3. v. a. [for

pendo; fr. subs (= sub), "beneath"; pendo, "to hang"] ("To hang a thing beneath" something else; hence) *To hang up, to suspend.*—Pass.: **sus-pendor,** pensus sum, pendi.

suspensus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of suspendo.

sŭ-us, a, um, possess. pron. [sŭ-i, "of himself," *etc.*] **1.** *Of*, or *belonging to, himself* (*herself*, etc.); *his*, etc., *own.* —**2.** *Favourable, friendly, propitious*, etc.:—ventis non suis, *with unfavourable winds;* ix. 30; cf. non.

Syrtis, is, f. ("Sand-bank") *Syrtis;* a greater and a smaller on the north-eastern coast of Africa. The former is now "Sidra"; the latter "Cabes" [Gr. Σύρτις].

tāb-um, i, n. [tāb-ĕo (neut.), "to melt, *or* waste, away"] ("That which melts, *or* wastes, away"; hence) *Corruption, corrupted matter, putrid gore.*

tăcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. *and* a.: **1.** Neut.: *To be silent, to hold one's*, etc., *peace;* vii. 15. —**2.** Act.: *To pass over in silence; to leave unsaid, to refrain from saying;* v. 49.

tā-lis, *le, adj. Of such a kind, such [prob.* akin to *demonstr. pron. root* TO, "this," *and Gr. article* τό*].*

tan-dem, adv. [for tam-dem; fr. tam, "so"; demonstrative suffix dem] ("Just so far"; hence) **1.** *At length, at last.*—**2.** In interrogative clause: *Pray, pray now, now, then.*

tango, tĕtĭgi, tactum, tangĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To touch.*—**2.** *To border on, to reach to, to be contiguous to* [akin to θιγ-γάνω].

Tantălus, i, m. *Tantălus;* a king of Phrygia, son of Jupiter, and father of Pelops and Nĭŏbē. He was admitted by Jupiter to the feasts of the gods; but, having disclosed their secrets, he was sent, for punishment, to the infernal regions, where he stood up to his chin in water under an overhanging fruit-tree, both of which retreated when he attempted to satisfy the hunger and thirst that tormented him. A rock also, ever threatening to fall, hung over his head [Gr. Τάνταλος].

tant-us, a, um, adj.: **1.** *So much.*—**2.** *So great* [akin to Sans. *tâvant*, "so much"].

tardĭor, us, comp. adj.; see tardus.

tar-dus, da, dum, adj. [prob. for trah-dus; fr. trăh-o, "to draw"] ("Drawing, or dragging, one's self along"; hence) *Slow, tardy*, whethe

actually *or* figuratively. — ☞ Comp.: tard-ĭor; (Sup.: tard-issĭmus).

taur-us, i, m. *A bull* [Gr. ταῦρ-ος; akin to Sans. *sthûr-in*, "a beast of burden"; compare Anglo-Sax. "steor"; Eng. "steer"].

Tēĭus, a, um, adj. *Of*, or *belonging to*, *Teos*, a city of Ionia in Asia Minor, and the birth-place of the poet Anacrĕon; *Teïan* [Τήιος].

Tēlĕphus, i, m. *Telephus*; a king of Mysia in Asia Minor, and the son of Hercŭles and the nymph Augë, daughter of Aleus, king of Tegĕa in the Peloponnēsus (now the Morēa). At the time of the Trojan war, when the Greeks invaded Mysia, he repelled them; but Dionȳsus, or Bacchus, who favoured the Greeks, causing him to stumble over a vine, he received a wound from Achilles. This wound proving incurable by the physicians, Telephus consulted an oracle, and was told that only he who had wounded him could cure him. Suffering intense agonies he sought Agamemnon, and, by the advice of Clytemnestra, carried off Orestes from his cradle, threatening to kill him unless Agamemnon would assist him in getting his wound heal It happened that the Gree had been informed by oracle that without Teleph they could not reach Tro Achilles, thereupon, was pe suaded to effect his cu which he did by means of t rust of the spear that h caused the wound; and Tel phus, in return, pointed o to the Greeks the road th must take to reach Tr [Τήλεφος].

tellūs, ūris, f.: **1.** *T earth*, as opp. to the sea a the sky; v. 80.—**2.** *The eart the ground, the soil.*—**3.** *land, country;* xiii. 13.- **4.** Personified: *Tellus, Eart* as a productive nourishi deity; C. S. 29.

tēlum, i, n. *A weapo* whether for hurling or f close quarters; *a dart, javeli lance, spear*, etc. [common referred to τῆλε, "afar off" but rather for tend-lum, f tend-o, "to hurl *or* launch" and so, "that which is hurle *or* launched"].

tempĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. [prob. akin to tempus i etymological force] **1.** *To mi* or *mingle, in due proportion to compound*, etc.—**2.** *To quali fy, moderate, temper.*—**3.** *T rule, govern, regulate.*

tempes-tas, tātis, f. [fo

temper-tas; fr. tempus, old gen. tempĕr-is, as proved by existing adverbial abl. tempĕr-i] ("The state, *or* condition, of *tempus*"; hence, in a bad sense, of the weather) **1.** *Storm, tempest.* — Plur.: Personified as goddesses of the weather: *The Storms, the Tempests*; x. 24.—**2.** *Storm,* or *tempest,* in a figurative force; i.e. *calamity, misfortune.*

tem-pus, pŏris, n. ("That which is cut off; a section, portion," *etc.*; hence, "a portion of time; a time"; hence) **1.** *Time* in general.—**2.** *A time,* or *age,* of the world; xvi. 64 [root TEM, akin to τέμ-νω, "to cut"].

tĕn-ax, ācis, adj. [tĕn-ĕo, "to hold"] ("Prone to hold"; hence, "holding fast, tenacious"; hence) *That holds, sticks,* or *clings, together*:—in tenaci grāmĭne (*in the grass that clings together*; i.e.) *in the matted grass*; ii. 24.

ten-do, tĕtendi, tensum *or* tentum, tendĕre, 3. v. a. *and* n.: **1.** Act.: **a.** *To stretch out* or *forth*; *to extend.*—**b.** *To distend.*—**2.** Neut.: *To bend one's way, to go.*—Pass.: **tendor,** sus and tus sum, di [akin to Gr. root τεν, whence τείν-ω].

tĕn-ĕo, ŭi, tum, ēre, 2. v. a.: **1.** *To hold* or *keep.*—**2.** With accessory notion of possession: *To hold, hold possession of, possess.*—**3.** With accessory notion of reaching: *To reach,* or *arrive at, a place* [akin to ten-do].

tentus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of tendo.

ter, num. adv. [tres, tr-ium (with *e* inserted), "three"] *Three times, thrice.*

tĕr-es, ĕtis, adj. [tĕr-o, "to rub"] ("Rubbed"; hence) *Slender.*

termes, ĭtis, m. *A bough* (of the olive) *that has been cut off; a cut-off bough* of the olive.

Termĭn-ālĭa, ālĭum, n. plur. [Termĭn-us, "Terminus," the god of boundaries] *The rites of Termĭnus.*

ter-mĭnus, mĭni, m. ("That which is passed over"; hence) **1.** *A boundary-line, boundary, limit.*—**2.** *Bound, end, limit, term* [akin to Sans. root TRI, "to pass over"].

tĕro, trīvi, trītum, tĕrĕre, 3. v. a. ("To rub"; hence) **1.** *To frequent* a place; *to go frequently to* a place.—**2.** Of time: *To wear away, pass, spend.* — Pass.: **tĕror,** trītus sum, tĕri [Gr. roots τερ, whence τε(ί)ρ-ω; and τρι, whence τρί-βω].

terra, æ, f. ("The dry

thing"; hence) 1. *The earth,* as such.—2. *The earth, the ground.* — 3. *Earth, land,* as opp. to sea. — 4. *A land, country,* etc.—Plur.: *Lands, countries* [prob. akin to Gr. τέρ·σομαι, "to be, *or* become, dry"; Sans. root TRISH or TARSH, "to thirst"].

ter-tĭus, tĭa, tĭum, adj. [tres, tr-ĭum (with *e* inserted), "three"] ("Pertaining to *tres*"; hence) *Third.*

test-ūdo, ūdĭnis, f. [test-a, "a shell" of animals] ("The having a shell"; "one having a shell"; hence, "a tortoise"; hence, "a tortoise-shell"; hence) *A lyre, lute,* etc.

tex-o, ŭi, tum, ĕre, 3. v. a. ("To fabricate"; hence) *To interlace.*—Pass.: **tex-or,** tus sum, i [akin to Sans. root TAKSH, "to fabricate"].

textus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of texo.

Thessălus, a, um, adj. *Thessalian*:—Thessălā voce, *with Thessalian voice,* i.e. "by magic spell."—It was held by the ancients that the moon could be brought down from heaven by magic, while the Thessalians were considered as more skilled in the occult science than any other people;—cf. the follg. context [Gr. Θέσσαλος].

Thĕtis, ĭdis *or* ĭdos, f. *Thetis;* a sea-nymph, wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles [Gr. Θέτις].

Thrăces, um, m. plur. *The Thracians* [Θρᾷκες].

Thrēĭcĭus, a, um, adj. *Thracian* [Θρηΐκιος].

Thȳest-ēus, ēa, ēum, adj. [Thyest-es, "Thyestes"; a son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, on whom he inflicted some cruel injuries. After a time Atreus, feigning to be reconciled to him, invited him to Mycēnæ. When the invitation had been accepted, Atreus killed the two sons of Thyestes, and had their flesh dressed and placed before their father at a banquet. When Thyestes had eaten some of it, Atreus ordered that the arms and bones of the children should be brought in. Horrified at the sight, Thyestes uttered bitter imprecations against the murderer's house and fled] ("Of, *or* belonging to, Thyestes"; hence) *Such as Thyestes uttered; Thyestean.*

tībĭa, æ, f. ("A shin-bone"; hence) *A pipe* or *flute* made of the "tibia" of an animal.

tīgris, is *or* ĭdis, comm. gen. *A tiger* or *tigress* [Gr. τίγρις; fr. a Persian word signifying "an arrow"].

tĭmendus, a, um, Gerundive of tĭmĕo.

tĭmĕo, ŭi, no sup., ēre. 2. v. a. *and* n.: **1.** Act.: *To fear* an Object; *to be afraid of, to dread.*—**2.** Neut.: *To be afraid* or *in fear; to fear.*

tŏg-a, æ, f. [for tĕg-a; fr. tĕg-o, "to cover"] ("The covering thing") *A toga;* i.e. the outer garment of a Roman citizen in time of peace.

tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, tollĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To lift up, raise, uplift.*—**2.**: **a.** *To take,* or *carry, away; to bear away.*—**b.** *To put a stop to, put an end to, do away with.* —Pass.: **tollor,** sublātus sum, tolli [root TOL, akin to Sans. root TUL, "to lift"; Gr. τλάω, "to bear"].

tŏnans, ntis, P. pres. of tŏno:—tŏnans was an epithet often assigned to Jupiter; cf. ii. 29.

tŏn-o, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. v. n. *To thunder* [akin to Sans. root STAN, "to thunder"].

tondĕo, tŏtondi, tonsum, tondēre, 2. v. a. *To shear* sheep.—Pass.: **tondĕor,** tonsus sum, tondēri.

Torqu-ātus, āti, m. [torquis, "a twisted neck-chain *or* collar"] ("One provided with *a torquis*"; "collar-wearer") *Torquātus;* a cognomen originally obtained by T. Manlius, who slew a Gaul in single combat, and stripped him of his collar. The name became hereditary in the Manlian family;—at **xiii.** 6 the Torquātus mentioned is Manlĭus Torquātus, who was consul A.U.C. 689, *i.e.* B.C. 44.

torqu-ĕo, torsi, torsum *and* tortum, torquēre, 2. v. a.: **1.** *To turn, turn round.*—**2.** Of weapons: *To whirl round* in the act of throwing; *to hurl, launch* [akin to Gr. τρέπ-ω, "to turn"].

torrĕo, torrŭi, tostum, torrēre, 2. v. a.: **1.** *To burn.*—**2.** Of the heavenly bodies: *To scorch, parch, burn up* [akin to Sans. root TṚISH, "to thirst"; Gr. τέρσ-ομαι, "to become dry"].

tŏt, num. adj. indecl. *So many.*

tŏt-ĭes, num. adv. [tŏt, "so many"] *So many times, so often.*

tō-tus, ta, tum (Gen. tōtĭus; Dat. tōti), adj. ("Increased"; hence) *All, all the, the whole, the whole of* (denoting a thing in its entirety) [akin to Sans. root TU, "to increase"].

toxĭcum, i, n. ("Poison in which arrows were dipped"; hence) *Poison* in general [τοξικόν].

trac-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for trah-to;

fr. trăh-o, "to draw *or* drag"] ("To draw *or* drag much" to one; hence, "to take in hand, handle"; hence, "to prepare, get ready"; hence) Of food, *etc.*, as Object: *To cook, dress.*

trăho, traxi, tractum, trăhĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To draw, to drag.*—2. Of drink as Object: *To draw in, quaff;* xiv. 4.

trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irreg. [trans, "beyond"; fĕro, "to bear *or* carry"] ("To bear, *or* carry, beyond"; hence) *To transfer.*—Pass.: **trans-fĕror**, lātus sum, ferri.

translātus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of transfĕro.

trĕ-mo, mŭi, no sup., mĕre, 3. v. n. *To tremble, quake, quiver*, etc. [akin to τρέ-ω].

tres, trĭa (Gen. trĭum), plur. adj. *Three* [Gr. τρεῖς, τρία].

trĭb-ūnus, ūni, m. [trĭb-us, "a tribe"] ("One pertaining to a *tribus*"; hence) *A tribune*, whether of the people or of the soldiers;—at iv. 20 *hoc trĭbūno* is Abl. Abs. [§ 125, *a*]; see Otho.

tris-tis, te, adj.: 1. *Sad, sorrowful, mournful.* — 2. *Gloomy, dismal*; x. 10 [prob. akin to Sans. root TRAS, "to tremble"; and so, literally, "trembling"].

trĭumphus, i, m. *A triumphal procession; a triumph.* —A triumph was a solemn and magnificent procession of a general into Rome after having obtained an important victory. Whenever it took place, the cry of the soldiery and of the people was *Io triumphe;* cf. ix. 21, 23, where *Triumphus* is personified and apostrophized [θρίαμβος, "a processional hymn in honour of Bacchus"].

trĭumvĭr-ālis, āle, adj. [trĭumvĭr-i, "triumvirs"; *i.e.* a board of three men, *or* commissioners, appointed for the discharge of some public office] *Of*, or *belonging to, the triumvirs;*—at iv. 11 there is a reference to the *Triumviri Capitales*, who had the superintendence of prisons, and discharged many of the duties of modern police magistrates.

Trōja, æ, f. [for Trō-ĭa; fr. Trōs, Trō-is, "Tros," a king of Phrygia, founder of] *Troy; i.e.* the city of Tros.

trūdo, trūsi, trūsum, trūdĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To push, push forwards* or *along.* — 2. *To drive onwards*, etc.—Pass.: **trūdor**, trūsus sum, trūdi.

trux, trŭcis, adj. ("Wishing, *or* seeking, to injure, *etc.*; hurting"; hence) 1. *Harsh, fierce*, etc.; ii. 5.—2. Of the countenance: *Fierce, ferocious, grim*, etc.; at v. 4 *trŭces* is predicated of *vultūs;* supply

sunt [§ 158] as the copula [akin to Sans. root DRUH, "to wish, *or* seek, to injure; to hurt"].

tū, tŭi (plur. **vos**, vestrum), pers. pron. *Thou, you* [τύ, Doric form of σύ].

tŭ-ĕor, ĭtus sum, ēri, 2. v. dep. ("To look upon"; hence, with accessory notion of care *or* protection) *To care for, protect, defend, guard.*

tuēre, 2 pers. sing. pres. imperat. of tŭĕor.

tum, adv.: **1.** *At that time; then.*—**2.** In a series, *etc.: Then, in the next place* [prob. akin to a demonstr. root TO; Gr. τό; cf. tālis].

tŭm-ultus, ultūs, m. [prob. akin to tŭm-eo, "to swell"] ("A swelling"; hence) *Uproar, disturbance, confusion, tumult.*

tun-c, adv. [apocopated and changed from tum-ce; fr. tum, "at that time"; demonstr. suffix ce] *At the very time, at that time, then.*

tu(n)do, tŭtŭdi, tunsum *and* tūsum, tundĕre, 3. v. a. *To strike, beat, beat upon* [akin to Sans. root TUD, "to strike"].

turba, æ, f. ("A turmoil, disturbance"; hence) *A crowd, multitude* [τύρβη].

1. **turb-o**, āvi, ātum, āre, *1.* v. a. [*turb-a*, "a disturbance"] ("To make a *turba* with regard to"; hence) *To disturb, agitate, toss about;* xv. 8.

2. **turb-o**, ĭnis, m. [1. turb-o, "to move violently"] ("That which moves violently" round; hence, "a whipping-top"; hence, as having the whirling motion of a whipping-top) *A whirl, spindle, reel.*

turdus, i, m. *A thrush.*

turma, æ, f.: **1.** *A troop,* or *squadron*, of horse.—**2.** *A crowd, throng, band,* etc.

turpis, e, adj.: **1.** *Unsightly, ugly, filthy, nasty.*—**2.** *Shameful, base, disgraceful,* etc.

turris, is, f. *A tower* [τύῤῥ-ις].

Tuscŭlum, i, n. *Tuscŭlum* (now *Frascati*); a town of Latium.

tū-tor, tōris, m. [tŭ-ĕor, "to protect"] *Protector, guardian, defender.*

tŭ-us, a, um, pron. poss. [tū, tŭ-i, "thou"] *Thy, thine, your.*

ūber, ĕris, n. Of cows *or* sheep: *An udder* [akin to Gr. οὖθαρ; Sans. *ûdhar;* cf. Eng. "udder"].

ŭ-bi, adv. [akin to qu-i] Of time: *When.*—N.B. In historical narrative *ubi, postquam, simul ac,* and othe

adverbs signifying "when," "as soon as," are joined to the perf. ind. where the plup. would have been expected. This perf. is to be rendered as a plup.

ū-dus, da, dum, adj. [for uv-dus; fr. obsol. ūv-ĕo, "to be damp"] *Damp, moist, wet, humid.*

ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci, 3. v. dep. With Acc. of person: *To take vengeance,* or *avenge one's* etc. *self, on.*

Ulixes, is *and* (xvi. 60; xvii. 16) ĕi, m. *Ulixes* (or *Ulysses*); king of Ithaca at the time of the Trojan war (B.C. 1194–1184), noted for his subtlety; see Circē.

ulna, æ, f. ("The elbow"; hence, "an arm"; hence) As a measure of length: *An ell* [akin to ὠλένη].

ultĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. *Furthest, most distant.*

ultus, a, um, P. perf. of ulciscor.

umbĭlīcus, i, m. *The end of a cylinder,* round which an ancient book was rolled:—ad umbilicum adducĕre, *to bring up to the* umbilicus; i.e. *to bring to the close;* xiv. 8.

umbra, æ, f.: 1. *Shade, shadow.*—2. *A shade, spirit,* or *ghost,* of a departed person; v. 93.

unctus, a, um, P. perf. pass. of ungo.

unda, æ, f. ("That which wets"; hence) 1. *A wave, billow.*—2. *Water* [akin to Sans. root UND, "to wet *or* moisten"].

u-nde, adv. [for c-unde; fr. qu-i] 1. Locally: a. *From which place, whence.*—b. *From what place? whence?*—2. Referring to persons *or* things: a. *From whom;* xi. 25.—b. *From what; from what quarter;*—at v. 85 = "with what words."

un-dēni, dēnæ, dēna, num. distrib. adj. plur. [ūn-us, "one"; dēni, "ten each *or* apiece"] ("One and ten each"; hence) *Eleven each; eleven* distributively:—dĕcies undēni, *ten times eleven;* i.e. *a hundred and ten.*

und-ĭ-que, adv. [und-e, "whence"; (i) connecting vowel; indefinite suffix que] ("Whencesoever"; hence) *On all sides.*

ungo, unxi, unctum, ungĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To smear, besmear.*—2. *To anoint.*—Pass.: **ungor**, unctus sum, ungi [akin to Sans. root ANJ, "to smear," *etc.*].

unguis, is, m. Of persons: *A nail* [akin to ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος; Sans. *nakha*, "a nail" of a finger or toe].

ungŭla, æ, f. *A hoof* of a horse [like unguis, akin to ὄνυξ, *etc.;* see unguis at end].

un-quam, adv. [ūn-us, "one"; quam, as in quis-quam] *At any* one *time ; ever.*

ūn-us, a, um (Gen. generally ūnīus, but sometimes ūnĭus; Dat. ūni), adj.: **1.** *One.*—As Subst.: **ūnus**, ius, m. *One man, one.*—**2.** *The one* or *only ; alone.*

urb-s, is, f. [prob. urb-o, "to mark out with a plough"] ("That which is marked out with a plough"; hence) **1.** *A city, a walled town.*—**2.** THE *City ;* i.e. Rome ; ix. 9 ; xi. 7, *etc.*—at C. S. 11 with Roma in apposition.

urgĕo, ursi, no sup., urgere, 2. v. a. ("To press, push, impel"; hence) *To press upon, to follow close upon.*

ūro, ussi, ustum, ūrĕre, 3. v. a.: **1.** *To burn ; to destroy,* or *consume, with fire.*—**2.** Of plants: *To scorch, wither up.*—**3.** *To burn, inflame, consume,* with love, *etc.*—Pass.: **ūror**, ustus sum, ūri [akin to Sans. root USH, "to burn"].

urs-us, i, m. *A bear* [akin to Sans. *riksh-a ;* Gr. ἄρκ-τος, ἄρκ-ος].

ūsĭtā-tus, ta, tum, adj. [ūsĭt(a)-or, "to use often"] ("Often used"; hence) *Usual, wonted, common, ordinary :*—non ūsitātus, *no common, no ordinary ;* v. 73 ; see non.

u-s-que, adv. [akin to qui ; (s) epenthetic ; quĕ, indefinite suffix] **1.** Of place: *All the way, right on,* etc. :—usque ad, *all the way up to, as far as ;* i. 13.—**2.** In time: *Continually, constantly, ever.*

ŭt (uti), adv. *and* conj.: **1.** Adv.: **a.** *When.*—**b.** *How.*—**c.** *As for example.*—**d.** *As, as soon as.*—**2.** Conj.: **a.** *That.* **b.** *That, in order that.*—**c.** In wishes = utinam: *Oh ! that ; would that ; I wish that.*—**d.** *Even if, although.*—**e.** In questions relating to something not to be thought of or tolerated, an elliptical mode of expression is employed in conjunction with *ut* and a tense of the Subjunctive :—ut tu riseris, *Shall you have ridiculed?* (It must not be thought of), *i.e.* non fĭĕri potest, ut, *etc.;* xvii. 56.

ut-cumque, adv. [ut, "when"; indefinite suffix cumque] *Whenever.*

ŭter-que, utră-que, utrumque (Gen. utrīus-que; Dat. utrī-que), pron. adj. [uter, "one or the other"; que, suffix] *One and the other ; both, each.*—As Subst.: **utrumque**, n. *Both one thing and the other ; each thing.*

uti ; see ut.

ŭtĭnam, adv. *Would that! O! that.*

utrum, adv. [adverbial neut. of ŭter, "which of the two you will"] **1.** In direct questions without English equivalent.—**2.** In indirect questions: *Whether.*

utrumne = utrum ne; see 2. ne.

ūva, æ, f. *A grape.*

uxor, ōris, f. *A wife.*

vădum, i, n. [vād-o, "to go"] ("That through which one can go"; hence) **1.** *A shallow, shoal.*—**2.** *The water* of the sea; *the sea.*

văl-ĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, ēre, 2. v. n. ("To be strong *or* vigorous" in body; hence, "to be well in health *or* of good health"; hence) **1.** *To have strength. force,* or *power.*—**2.** *To avail; to be effectual* or *of effect*:—nil valēre, *avail not at all,* i.e. *are of no avail, avail nothing.*—**3.** With Inf.: *To have the power,* or *be able, to* do, *etc.* [prob. akin to Sans. *bal-a,* "strength"].

vallēs (*and* **vallĭs**), is, f. *A valley.*

vallus, i, m. *A stake, palisade,* used for military works.

văpor, ōris, m. ("Exhalation, vapour"; hence, "a warm exhalation"; hence) *Warmth, heat.*

Vārus, i, m. *Varus;* a man whom Canidia endeavoured to influence by her magic rites; v. 73.

vā-tes, tis, comm. gen. ("A speaker"; hence, "a soothsayer"; hence) *A poet, bard;*—at xvii. 44 there is allusion to the story of the poet Stesichŏrus, whom Castor and Pollux deprived of his eyesight for having in his verses defamed their sister Helen. On his publishing a withdrawal of his statement they restored his eyesight;—at xvi. 66, *me vate* is Abl. Abs. [§ 122, *a*] [prob. akin to FA, root of fā-ri, "to speak"; and to φα, whence φά-σκω φημί, "to say"].

vĕ, enclitic conj.: **1.** *Or.*—**2.** In a second clause after a negative in the preceding clause: *Nor* [akin to Sans. *vâ,* a particle denoting "option"].

vec-to, tāvi, tātum, tāre, 1. v. a. intens. [for veh-to; fr. vĕh-o, "to carry"] *To bear, carry, convey.*—Pass.: **vector**, tātus sum, tari. *To be borne* or *carried.*

Veia, æ; see Veius.

Vēĭ-us, a, um, adj. [Vēĭ-i, "Vēĭi"; a city of Etruria] *Of,* or *belonging to, Vēii; Veian.*—As Subst.: **Veia** (dissyll. v. 29), æ (*sc.* mulier), f.: **a.** *A woman of Veii, a Veian*

woman.—**b.** As prop. name: *Veia.*

vel, conj. [akin to vŏl-o, "to wish"] ("Wish *or* choose"; hence) *Or if you will; or:* — vel . . . vel, *either . . . or.*

vell-us, ĕris, n. *A fleece* [akin to Sans. *ûr-na*, "wool," as "the covering thing"; fr. root VRI, "to cover"].

vēlōcĭor, us, comp. adj.; see vēlox.

vēlox, ōcis, adj. *Swift, rapid,* etc.—☞ Comp.: **vēlōc-ĭor**; (Sup.: vēlōc-issĭmus).

vĕl-ŭt (-ŭti), adv. [vel, "even"; ut, "as"] *Even as, like as, just as.*

vĕnēfĭca, æ; see vĕnēfĭcus.

1. **vĕnē-fĭc-us**, a, um, adj. [for vĕnēn-făc-us; fr. vĕnēn-um, in force of "a magical potion *or* charm"; făc-ĭo, "to do *or* effect"] ("Doing, *or* effecting, something by a magical potion *or* charm"; hence) *Magical, magic-*, etc.— As Subst.: **a. vĕnēfĭcus**, i (*sc.* vir), m. *A magician, sorcerer, wizard.*—**b. venefica**, æ (*sc.* mulier), f. *A sorceress, witch.*

2. **vĕnēfĭcus**, i; see 1. vĕnē-fĭcus.

vĕ-nē-num, ni, n. [for vĕ-nec-num; fr. vĕ, inseparable particle in "intensive" force; nĕc-o, "to kill"] ("Powerful, *or mighty,* killing thing"; hence) **1.** *Poison.*—**2.** *A magical potion, a charm.*

vĕn-ĕror, ĕrātus sum, ĕrāri, 1. v. dep.: **1.** Neut.: *To worship, adore.*—**2.** Act.: *To ask reverently for; to make supplication,* or *entreaty, for.*—N.B. At C. S. 49, 50, the editions vary between (1) *Quique vos bobus veneratur albis, Clarus Anchisæ Venerisque sanguis, Imperet* and (2) *Quæque vos*, etc., *Impetret.* In the former case *veneratur* is a verb neut.; in the latter, a verb act. The passage is to be rendered, according to the reading adopted, as follows:— (1) *And may the illustrious offspring of Anchises and Venus, who is worshipping you with* (*an offering of*) *white oxen, rule* (or *hold sway*);— (2) *And those things which the illustrious offspring of Anchises and Venus is asking reverently of you by white oxen, may he obtain.*—Further in no. (1) *qui* relates to *sanguis;*—in no. (2) *quæ* = *ea, quæ,* the demonstr. pron. being omitted before the relative.

vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, vĕnīre, 4. v. n. *To come* [akin to Oscan and Umbrian BEN, Gr. βα(ί)ν-ω].

venter, tris, m.: **1.** *The belly, stomach.*—**2.** *Offspring;*

xvii. 50 [prob. ϝέντε-ρον, "the entrails"].

vent-us, i, m. ("The blowing thing"; hence) *Wind* [akin to Sans. root VÂ, "to blow," through part. pres. *vânt*, "blowing"; cf. Sans. *vât-a*, "wind," as "the blowing thing"].

Vĕn-us, ĕris, f. ("The loved one") **1.** *Venus ;* the goddess of love and beauty.—**2.** *Love,* as a passion *or* emotion [akin to Sans. root VAN, "to love"].

vēr-ax, ācis, adj. [vēr-o, "to speak the truth" (perhaps found only in the old Roman poet Ennius)] *Speaking truly, truthful, true ;*—at C. S. 25 folld. by Inf. *cĕcĭnisse* (= in cănendo).

verbĕr-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [verber, "a lash";] ("To lash"; hence) Of things as Object: *To beat, strike,* etc.

verbum, i, n. *A word.*

vĕrē-cundus, cunda, cundum, adj. [vĕrĕ-or, in force of "to be bashful"] **1.** Of persons: *Bashful, modest.*—**2.** Of things: *Bashful, betokening modesty :*—verecundus color (*the bashful colour ;* i.e.) *a blush.*

verna, æ, comm. gen. *A home-born slave.*

vers-ĭcŭlus, ĭcŭli, m. dim. [vers-us, "a verse"] *A little verse.*

ver-sus, sūs, m. [for vert-sus; fr. vert-o, "to turn"] ("A turning"; hence, "a row, line"; hence) In poetry: *A line, verse.*

verto, verti, versum, vertĕre, 3. v. a. *To turn.*—Pass.: **vertor**, versus sum, verti [akin to Sans. root VṚIT, "to turn"].

vērus, a, um, adj. *True, real, genuine.*

vesper-tīnus, tīna, tīnum, adj. [vesper, vespĕr-i, in force of "evening"] **1.** *Of,* or *belonging to, the evening ; evening-.*—**2.** Adverbially: *In the evening ;* xvi. 51.

ves-ter, tra, trum, pron. poss. [for vos-ter; fr. vos] **1.** *Your, yours.*—**2.** = tŭus, *Thy, thine.*

vĕto, ŭi, ĭtum, āre, 1. v. a. *To forbid ;*—at xvii. 69 without nearer Object.

vĕtus-tus, ta, tum, adj. [for vĕter-tus; fr. vĕtus, vĕtĕr-is, "old"] *Old.*

vexo, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. intens. [= veh-so; fr. veh-o, "to carry"] ("To carry much *or* frequently"; hence, of the result of such carrying, "to move violently"; hence) *To harass.*

vĭa (old form **vĕ-a**), æ, f. ("That which carries *or* conveys"; hence) *A way, road :*—Via Sacra (poet. in this

order), *the Sacred Way* or *Road;* the name of a street in Rome [akin to Sans. *vaha,* "a road"; fr. root VAH, "to carry"].

vīc-ātim, adv. [vīc-us, in force of "a street"] *From street to street, through the streets.*

vīc-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [vīc-us, "a village," *etc.*] ("Of, *or* belonging to, a *vicus*"; hence) *Neighbouring, adjacent.*

vĭcis, em, e; plur.: **vĭc-es,** ĭbus (other cases wanting), f.—1. *Change.*—2. *Fate, hap, lot, condition,* etc.

vĭcis-sim, adv. [vĭcis, "change"] ("By a change"; hence) *On the other hand, in turn.*

vic-tĭma, tĭmæ, f. *A victim* for sacrifice.

vic-tor, tōris, m. [vinco, "to conquer," through root VIC] *Conqueror, victor;*—at ix. 2 *victore Cæsăre* is Abl. Abs. [§ 122, *a*].

vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, vĭdēre, 2. v. a.: 1. *To see, behold,* etc.—2. *To see* mentally; *to perceive* [akin to Sans. root VID, in original force of "to see"].

vil-la, læ, f. [probably for vic-la; fr. vic-us, "a village"] ("*A thing* pertaining to a *vicus*"; hence) *A country house, country seat, villa.*

vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, 3. v. a.: 1. *To conquer, overcome, vanquish.*—2. *To overcome* by entreaty; *to prevail upon.*—3. *To surpass, excel, exceed.*—4. Pass.: *To be constrained, compelled,* or *forced:*—vincor ut crēdam, *I am forced to believe;* xvii. 27.—Pass.: **vincor,** victus sum, vinci.

vinc-ŭlum, ŭli, n. [vinc-ĭo, "to bind"] ("The binding thing"; hence) 1. *A chain, bond, fetter.*—2. Plur.: *Chains, fetters.*

vīnĕ-a, æ, f. [vīnĕ-us, "pertaining to the vine"] ("A thing pertaining to a vine"; hence) 1. *A vineyard.*—2. *A vine.*

vīn-um, i, n. *Wine;*—at ii. 47, ix. 34, in plur. [ϝοῖνος].

vī-pĕr-a, æ, f. [for vīv-păr-a; fr. vīv-us, "alive"; păr-ĭo, "to bring forth" young] ("The one bringing forth its young alive"; hence) *A viper.*

vīpĕr-īnus, īna, īnum, adj. [vīpĕr-a, "a viper"] *Of,* or *belonging to, a viper; viper's.*

vĭr, vĭri, m.: 1. *A man,* as opp. to woman.—2. *A brave man, a hero.*—3. *A husband* [akin to Sans. *vîr-a,* "a hero"].

vĭrĕo, no perf. nor sup.

ĕre, 2. v. n. ("To be green"; hence) *To be vigorous*;—at xvii. 33 the editions vary between *vĭrens* and *fŭrens*.

virgo, ĭnis, f.: **1.** *A virgin, maiden*.—**2.** *A young woman, a girl*.

vĭr-īlis, īle, adj. [vir, "a man"] *Of*, or *belonging to, a man*; *manly*:—non vĭrīlis, *unmanly*; x. 17: cf. non.

vir-tus, tūtis, f. [vir, "a man"] ("The quality of the *vir*"; hence) **1.** *Manliness*.—**2.**: **a.** *Courage, valour, bravery*.—**b.** *Valour*, personified as a deity; ix. 26.—**3.**: **a.** *Moral perfection, virtue*.—**b.** *Virtue*, personified as a deity; C. S. 58.

1. **vis**, vis (plur. vīres, ĭum), f.: **1.** *Strength*, physical *or* mental: when physical strength is intended the plur. is most commonly employed.—**2.** *Vigour, energy, power*, etc.—**3.** *Force, violence* [*ϝίς*].

2. **vīs**, 2 pers. sing. pres. ind. of 1. vŏlo.

vi-so, si, sum, sĕre, 3. v. a. intens. [for vid-so; fr. vĭd-ĕo, "to see"] ("To look at attentively"; hence) *To look upon, behold*.

vī-ta, tæ, f. [for viv-ta; fr. vīv-o, "to live"] ("That which is lived"; hence) *Life*.

vī-tis, tis, f. *A vine* [akin to Sans. *vitas*, "a cane *or* reed"].

vitĭum, gen. plur. of vītis; ii. 9.

vīto, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *To avoid, shun*.

vix, adv. *With difficulty, scarcely, hardly*.

vŏc-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. *and* n.: **1.** Act.: **a.** *To call*.—**b.** (a) With second Acc.: *To call* a person, *etc.*, that which is denoted by the second Acc.—(b) In Pass. construction (where that which was the second Acc. in act. voice becomes the predicate, or complement, taking the case of the Subject of the pass. verb; viz.—with finite parts of the verb the Nom.; with the Inf., the Acc.; with Part. the case of such Part.): *To be called*, etc.—**c.** *To invoke*.—**2.** Neut.: *To call*.—Pass.: **vŏc-or**, ātus sum, āri [akin to Sans. root VACH, "to speak"].

1. **vŏlo**, vŏlŭi, velle, v. a. irreg.: **1.** *To wish, desire*;—at xvii. 30 with Acc. of thing.—**2.** With Inf.: **a.** *To wish, desire, to* do, *etc.*—**b.** Imparting to Inf. the force of an English finite verb with the sign *will* or *would*.—**3.** Alone: *To will*:—volente Circā (*Circe willing*; i.e.) *at the will of Circe* (xvii. 17), Abl. Abs.

[§ 122] [akin to Gr. βολ, root of βόλ-ομαι = βο(ύ)λ-ομαι, "to wish"; and Sans. root VṚI, "to choose"].

2. **vŏlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. n.: 1. Of winged creatures, deities, *etc.*: *To fly.*—**2.** Of persons: *To fly;* i.e. *to speed, hasten rapidly along*, etc.

vōmer, ĕris, m. *A ploughshare.*

vō-tum, ti, n. [for vov-tum; fr. vŏv-ĕo, "to vow"; also, "to wish"] ("That which is vowed"; "that which is wished"; hence) **1.** *A vow.*—**2.** *A wish, desire, prayer, entreaty.*

vox, vōcis, f. [for voc-s; fr. vŏc-o, "to call"] ("That which calls"; hence) **1.** *The voice.*—**2.** *A word,* as that which is uttered by the voice.

vulg-o, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. v. a. [vulg-us, "the common people"] ("To spread among the *vulgus*"; hence) *To spread abroad, make widely* or *generally known.*—Pass.: **vulg-or,** ātus sum, āri.

vuln-us, ĕris, n. *A wound* [akin to Sans. *vran-a*, "a wound"; fr. root VRAṆ, "to wound"].

vul-tus (old form **vol-tus**), tūs, m. [prob. vŏl-o, "to wish"] ("The wishing, *or* expressing one's wish" by the looks; hence) **1.** *Expression of countenance, aspect, mien.*—**2.** *Face, countenance.*

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